Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HAYES IRVINE,
ALTORNEY AT LAW,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:1y

J. T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank. Counsel given in English and German. [ap126]

S. L. RUSSELL.....J. H. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

R. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON
MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the *Gazette* office, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to.
May 11, '66—1yr.

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Julianna street, in the office formerly occupied by King & Jordan, and recently by Filler & Keagy. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....Z. F. KERR
SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:t.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

DENTISTS.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken. aug5, '64:tf.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!
A Beautiful Set of Teeth for
TEN DOLLARS!
DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER,
(LATE OF NEW YORK CITY,)
DENTIST,
Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has located permanently in BLOODY RUN, where he may be found at all times prepared to insert from one tooth to a full set of his BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH on new and improved atmospheric principles.
The *TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL DENTISTRY RUBBER* for the basis of artificial teeth.
This discovery which has met with such universal approval throughout this and other countries, has seemingly placed *ARTIFICIAL TEETH* at the disposal of all who require them. *DR. PORTER* is now inserting the most *BEAUTIFUL* and *DURABLE* at prices ranging from
Ten to Eighteen Dollars
per set. Temporary sets inserted if desired. All operation warranted.
Teeth extracted without pain by the use of *NITROUS OXIDE* or *LAUGHING GAS.*
This is no humbug, but a positive fact. Gas administered fresh every day. As the Gas administered by Dr. Porter is prepared in accordance with the purifying method of Dr. Strong, of New Haven, Ct., and Prof. Silliman (late Professor of Chemistry in Yale College) he has no hisitation in asserting that it is attended with no danger whatever. Persons desiring the services of a Dentist would promote their own interest by calling upon Dr. Porter, as he is determined to spare no effort to please the most fastidious. Dr. Porter's mode of operating will at all times be of the mildest character, avoiding the infliction of the slightest unnecessary pain, and carefully adapted to the age, constitution, health and nervous condition of the patient.
Special attention is invited to Dr. Porter's scientific method of preserving decayed and aching teeth. Teeth blackened and diseased, cleansed to appear beautiful and white.
H. VIRGIL PORTER,
Dentist.
Bloody Run, Penn'a., March 28, 1867.-1y.

Poetry.

THE BUGLE SONG.

The splendor falls on castle walls
And snowy summits old in story;
The long light shakes across the lakes,
And the wild cataract leaps in glory.
Blow, bugle, blow, set the wild echoes flying.
Blow, bugle; answer, echoes, dying, dying, dying.

O hark, O hear! how thin and clear,
And thinner, clearer, farther going;
O sweet and far, from cliff and scar,
The horns of Elfland faintly blowing!
Blow, let us hear the purple glens replying:
Blow, bugle; answer, echoes, dying, dying, dying.

O love, they die in yon rich sky,
They faint on hill or field or river:
Our echoes roll from soul to soul,
And grow forever and forever.
Blow, bugle, blow, set the wild echoes flying,
And answer, echoes, answer, dying, dying, dying.

A FAREWELL.

Flow down, cold rivulet, to the sea,
Thy tribute wave deliver:
No more by thee my steps shall be,
Forever and forever.

Flow, softly flow, by lawn and lea;
A rivulet then a river:
Nowhere by thee my steps shall be,
Forever and forever.

But here will sigh thine alder-tree,
And here thine aspen shiver;
And here by thee will hum the bee
Forever and forever.

A thousand suns will stream on thee,
A thousand moons will quiver;
But not by thee my steps shall be,
Forever and forever.

Miscellaneous.

CURIOUS FACTS.

BISHOPS OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH THIRTY YEARS AGO.—ENORMOUS INCOMES AND LIGHT LABORS.

The London *Review* is printing a history of the Church of England during the last century, from which we take the following:

"An Anglican prelate of the present day is, with the rarest exception, a man of irreproachable life. The majority of our bishops are eminent for their piety and learning. In the last generation, the chief claim to church preferment consisted in being allied either to some noble family or to a politician possessing influence in the government. Another sure road to preferment was to be the tutor of the son of some Minister or more distinguished personage. Dr. Markham was tutor to George IV., and as a reward for his success in teaching that most religious and gracious prince the way he should go, he was appointed the Archbishop of York. Pretyman was tutor to William Pitt, who was able, at the age of twenty-eight, to obtain his nomination, first to the see of Lincoln, and afterwards to the more lucrative bishopric of Winchester. The principal literary memorial left by that prelate to posterity is a life of his pupil, which Macaulay declares is only remarkable in being the worst biography of its size in the English language. Dr. Sparkes, Bishop of Ely, was tutor to the Duke of Rutland. Even the present Bishop of Winchester owed his elevation to his good fortune in having been tutor to the sons of the late Marchioness of Conyngham.

"All the bishops were expected to support the government in every measure brought forward, no matter whether right or unjust. It was their bounden duty to sanctify by their vote the Tory measure of the day, without the slightost regard to its merits, and they certainly fulfilled this duty with wonderful fidelity. As long as the government opposed the abolition of the slave trade, the bishops voted with the unflinchingly that Lord Eldon, then Chancellor, remarked that the consistent behavior of the right reverend prelates gave him great satisfaction, as he was now convinced there was nothing in the institution of slavery contrary to the principles of Christianity. They opposed all the attempts of Sir Samuel Romilly to mitigate the severity of our criminal code, then the most sanguinary in Europe. Belsham, in his history, mentions them, with one exception (Shipley), as being, with George the III. himself, the most inveterate upholders of the American war. They supported Pitt in his war against France, the policy of which is now doubted by some of the tories themselves. And, lastly, they were the strenuous opponents of the Reform bill.

ENORMOUS INCOMES.

"The selfish greed, the insolent nepotism and the unscrupulous jobbing of many of these holy men now almost surpass belief. Not only were their incomes enormous, but their patronage, which was immense, was dispensed with the grossest favoritism, without the slightest regard either to learning, piety or earnestness in the cause of Christianity. They set decency and public opinion at defiance when livings and pluralities could be heaped upon their children and relatives. The acknowledged income of Sparkes, Bishop of Ely, was £27,000, enough, it might be assumed, to have afforded a provision for his family, yet he gave his son, the Rev. H. Sparkes, three valuable livings and a prebendal stall in Ely Cathedral. He also made him steward of the Diocesan Manorial Courts, as well as Chancellor of the diocese. His income from these different sources exceeded £4,500 a year! To the Rev. G. Faidell, the bishop's son-in-law, he gave two livings and a prebendal stall in Ely Cathedral, the net income of the whole being £3,700. To his son, the Rev. Edward Sparkes, he gave three livings and a prebendal stall. He also appointed him his examining chaplain, and made him registrar of the diocese of Ely. His income somewhat exceeded £4,000. The total yearly amount clutched out of the church revenues by the Sparkes family exceeded £39,942.

"Let no one imagine, from the excessive remuneration paid to the Bishop of Ely and his family for their services, that this small diocese became a model of discipline and episcopal government. Nothing could surpass the negligence evinced in regard to the welfare of the Church during the time that the Rev. Dr. Sparkes enjoyed the episcopate.

ABUSES OF PATRONAGE.

"It might be thought impossible to find a parallel to the avarice and selfishness of Dr. Sparkes, yet Sparkes was not worthy to hold a candle to Dr. Pretyman. It is necessary to premise that this right reverend prelate changed his name to Tomline before he was nominated to the sea, in consequence of a large private fortune having been left him. The revenues of the diocese of Winchester were perhaps larger than those of any other see in England, having been estimated, at the time of his appointment, at £50,000 a year; yet Bishop Tomline contrived, notwithstanding, to place almost every one of the wealthier livings in his gift in the hands of his sons, relatives, and personal friends. He abused his patronage in a manner so monstrous and so wicked, that Englishmen of the present day cannot help feeling astonished that public opinion in the bishop's time, weak as he knew it was, did not make itself heard in condemnation of such enormities.

"Let us now see how Bishop Tomline, himself in receipt of a paltry pittance of £50,000 a year, administered his patronage, of course, with a single eye to the good of the church and the saving of souls. Take first the provision he made for his three elder sons. His eldest son, the Rev. G. T. Pretyman, he made chancellor and canon residentiary of Lincoln; prebendary of Winchester; rector of St. Giles, Chalfont; rector of Wheathampstead; and rector of Harpenden. His son, the Rev. Richard Pretyman, was precentor and canon residentiary of Lincoln; rector of Middleton Stony; rector of Walgrave; vicar of Hannington; and rector of Wroughton. His third son, the Rev. John Pretyman, he made prebendary of Lincoln; rector of Sherrington; and rector of Winwick. All the younger Pretymans were also provided for out of church or charity funds, especially out of the Mere and Spital charities, the wardenship of which the bishop had contrived to obtain in some incomprehensible manner. All these and ten thousand other episcopal jobs and abuses have been justified and defended on the strength of the text, 'He that provideth not for his own house is worse than an infidel.' Satan seems to have angled for episcopal souls with great success with this text for his bait.

THE SEE OF CANTERBURY.

"The Rev. Dr. Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury, was another dignitary who did not fail to provide handsomely for his children and dependants out of the revenues of the church. To his seven sons he gave sixteen valuable livings. Hugh Percy, son of the Earl of Beverly, married his daughter. The archbishop, in consequence, gave him eight valuable livings and preferments, to the value of £10,000 a year. Four of these he received the year after his marriage. When made Bishop of Carlisle he refused to relinquish his stall in St. Paul's, worth some two thousand pounds annually, as well as the chancellorship of sarum. Another daughter of the Archbishop of Canterbury married the Rev. James Crott, and brought her husband for dowry five livings of preferments. Several other members of the family were equally well provided for. Dr. Sutton had little to recommend him, either in his public or private capacity. In politics he was a sycophant of the minister of the day, and willing to support the government in everything. In one of his charges he regretted the change that had come over the laity in his generation. 'There was no longer,' he said, 'that prostration of the understanding which ought to be found among a pious people.' Grasping bishops and greedy pluralists found a 'prostrate understanding' a great help to them in their enjoyment of the good things of the church. In his private life Archbishop Sutton's pecuniary transactions are said very frequently to have bordered on dishonestly, if they did not even pass the line.

"Archbishop Markham did not administer his ecclesiastical patronage so unscrupulously as some of the bishops of his time; yet he did not omit to provide for his family out of church revenues. It is currently stated of him, and we believe on good authority, that some few years before [redacted] he presented each [redacted]

[redacted] Archbishopric of Canterbury; and Dr. Lushington reluctantly admitted the revenues of that see to be £32,000 a year. Mr. A. Baring gave as his opinion, that when the leases on the estate of the Bishop of London fell in, the revenues of the diocese would not be worth less than £100,000 a year. This the bishop denied, and stated that his own income did exceed a seventh of the money; but as this palace, and fines for renewal at his own valuation, his income left nothing to be justly complained of.

A DEFENCE.

"Great as these abuses seem to us in the present day, there were not wanting Clergymen who were ready to defend the manner in which the bishops conducted their dioceses. Among others, the Rev. Augustus Campbell, M. A., rector of Wallesley, in the county of Chester, published a pamphlet in defence of the rights of the established church, in which he says. 'The power, the influence, and the wealth of some of the bishops *may be* great, but from my heart I believe that these are dearly bought, not only by the *anxiety*, but by the *actual labors*, both of body, and mind, which arise from their official duties.' A writer in the *Edinburgh Review* (vol. 38, page 145, February, 1823), when commenting on the pamphlet, quaintly remarks:

"'*Nolo Episcopari* is a phrase easily to be accounted for by this appalling picture; but we suspect from a few notorious facts that Mr. Campbell's imagination has exaggerated the horrors of a bishopric, and that a bishop even in England is not so broken down with hard work as the rector of Wallesley supposes. The Bishop of St. David's, for instance, in addition to the actual labors of body and mind attached to his bishopric, is able to undertake the arduous duties of a prebendary of Durham. The present Bishop of Llandaff adds to his episcopal duties those of Dean of St. Paul's. The late Bishop of Lincoln (Tomline) did the same, and Lincoln is the largest diocese in England. The late Bishop of Bristol (Mansell), besides holding a living or two, was Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he usually resided. In fact, whatever offices can be held with bishopics are held with them; and as it would neither be polite, nor we believe just, to suppose these right reverned pluralists neglect the duties of any of their offices, we must conclude that a bishopric alone must be a very supportable burden.'

BISHOPS OF THE LAST GENERATION.

"A singular instance of the insatiability of the bishops of the last generation is related. In former days the great tithes of the village of Hillingden were given to the Bishop of Worcester to defray his travelling expenses to London and back. The smaller tithes were reserved for the vicar of the parish, who was to be appointed by the Bishop of London. Of late the tithes has increased enormously in value, and it was the custom to let those appertaining to the Bishop of Worcester by public auction to the highest bidder. They generally realized about £8,000. The last speculator in this spiritual security was Lord Boston. These tithes were generally let upon three lives, and when one fell, in the bishop considering that the sum he had already received was not sufficient, demanded £8,000 before consenting to put in another life. This sum Lord Boston refused to pay, and the bishop made over the tithes to his daughter, who used to give the receipts in her own name. All the service the bishop rendered for the amount he received was to preach one sermon a year! In the year 1812 an act of Parliament was passed abolishing the tithes, and setting apart instead seven hundred and fifty acres of land in compensation for the great and smaller tithes. The whole transaction contrasts singularly with the Rev. Dr. Cowe's theory of the original formation of tithes—that their institution was 'an unrecorded revelation made by God to Adam when in Paradise.'"

THE TWO PARTINGS.

The following instructive history is from the Philadelphia *National Baptist*. It should serve as an awful warning to those who place the intoxicating cup to the lips of others, or to their own: One winter evening, many years ago, a fair young girl stood before the glass in her own pleasant little room, giving the last touches to her toilet. That night was the first party of the season, and perhaps Emma might be excused if she lingered a little longer than usual, smoothing once again her dark brown hair, and adjusting the soft folds of her beautiful dress.

"Come Emma," called her mother, at length, "I am afraid that you forget that Mr. B—is waiting for you."

No, Emma had not forgotten, as the rosy flush that stole across her cheek testified. Her last thought, as she stood smiling at her reflection in the glass had been, "This is the color which he likes; I am sure he will be pleased."

Quickly she hurried down stairs, and after playfully excusing her delay, while the flush deepened at Mr. B.'s evident admiration, turned to her mother, saying "I believe I am ready at last."

"Take good care of yourself, darling," said the mother, as she wrapped a warm shawl around the slender form, "and don't stay very late."

Their destination was soon reached, and as the young man moved through the brilliantly lighted room, many a glance of admiration was cast at his companion, and more than one of his friends whispered, "James is a lucky fellow; I'll give a good deal to be able to monopolize Miss Emma as he does."

The evening sped joyously on, and at length, toward its close, refreshments were handed around. Mr. B—was standing a little apart from Emma, who was the centre of a laughing group of young girls, when the lady of the house, with a smile, offered him a glass of wine.

"No, thank you; I do not drink it," was his reply.

"Pshaw! what nonsense," she returned. "No one has refused it this evering, and I won't intend to allow you to be the first. Come, just one glass, it can't hurt any one."

"I cannot do it," he answerd gravely, "for I have determined never to taste a drop."

"Come here, Emma," called the lady; "I want you to coax this obstinate young man to take a little wine. I know he will not refuse you."

Emma took the glass in her little white hand, and, with a smile which few could have resisted, said. "Come, James. you will not refuse just this one glass?"

"For Emma," he answered with a painful effort, "I have made up my mind, and you must not ask me to change it."

"Then you shall not accompany me home to-night, Mr. B—," said Emma, with an angry flash of her dark eye; "now take your choice."

"I must bid you good-bye, Emma, if it must be so that," he said sorrowfully; "I would gladly do anything else for you, but I feel that I cannot do." So saying, he bowed and turned away.

"Never mind, Emma, I'll see you home," said a young man standing near, whose flushed face betokened he had taken more than one glass. "Let him go, the ill mannered fellow; who cares?"

So saying, he offered his arm, which Emma accepted, and they moved off together.

More than ten years had passed away. Mr. B—was married and established in a prosperous business, and by degrees the incidents of his parting with Emma were almost forgotten.

One day a man, with whom he was slightly acquainted, came into his store and asked for employment.

"I am afraid I can't give it to you, Norris," was the answer. "I make it a rule never to have any one in my employment who is intemperate."

"But I mean to stop all that, Mr. B.—," said the man earnestly. "I have made up my mind to quit drinking entirely. It's rather hard not to give a man a chance when he wants to reform,"

"Well," said Mr. B—, partially relenting, "I will try you. Come into the back part of the store, and I will give you some work."

A bundle was soon made up, with which Norris departed. Several days elapsed, and the work not being returned, Mr. B—sent to his residence to ask the reason.

Alas! it was the same old tale of sorrow. The husband and father had gone on a drinking frolic, leaving a sick wife and three starving children.

Mr. B—'s generous heart prompted him to go to their relief at once. He entered the miserable dwelling, and found the sick woman lying in a room bare of furniture, while the children, sitting by the bedside, were crying for bread.

A few kind words and a promise of something to eat, soon dried their tears; and hastening to the grocery he returned with an ample supply, which he broke among the famishing children.

While he stood smiling at their delight, the mother burst into tears, and exclaimed, "O. Mr. B—, can't you forgive me?"

"Don't you remember Emma F—? Don't you remember my offering you the wine at the party, and your refusing it? God knows I wish I could forget it, but it seems as if it were branded on my heart in letters of fire."

It was some moments before M. B—could realize that the miserable creature before him was indeed the bright, fascinating girl from whom he had parted so many years before.

"Poor Emma, how you must have suffered," he said, compassionately.

"But do you forgive me?" she asked anxiously.

"Certainly; say no more about it. You must not stay in this wretched place. Is your mother living?"

"Yes, sir, in the country."

"Would you not like to go back to her with the children?"

"Yes sir," she answered sadly, "but I have no means."

"Do not trouble yourself," said Mr. B—; "as soon as you are sufficiently recovered, I will take care of that part of the undertaking. Let me know if there is anything else I can do for you. No thanks," he added hastily, as the poor woman commenced a grateful acknowledgment, "good bye."

This was the second parting.

Young ladies, you who are accustomed to press your gentlemen friends to partake of wine, pause now and ask yourselves the question, whether you are prepared for the miserable fate of a drunkard's wife.

NOTE.—The above sketch is no imaginary picture, but one drawn from real life. Any one wishing to verify the facts of the case can obtain the name and residence of the gentleman referred to by calling at the office of the *National Baptist*, No. 640 Arch street.

THE STAGE AND THE PULPIT.

Fancy, says the Glasgow (Scotland) *Herald*, the thrilling effect of the Scriptures if read as Kean reads Shakspeare, or recites Macaulay. And why should we not have it so? Is it right and proper that every book for public reading should have justice done to it except the Bible? And that, while every other subject is allowed the advantage of a natural and impressive delivery, religion which is the most important of all, should be denied by all? The monstrous fallacy with which well meaning but obtuse people have been beguiled or have beguiled themselves, is that such reading and reciting would be "theatrical," and that theatrical exhibitions are not becoming in the house of God. To this hollow and ridiculous fallacy may be traced most of the execrable pulpit reading and delivery that rob the Scriptures of half their power, and have often made the dullness of a sermon proverbial. Set Kean to read the song of Miriam or the fight of David with Goliah, or the story of the prodigal son, or Christ's denunciations of the Scribes and Pharisees, or to recite one of Chambers' sermons, and you will see people who had begun to adjust themselves in the corner of their seats for their accustomed snooze sit up and listen to him very close, with eager eyes and bated breath. And all this simply because Kean would do the piece justice, that is, read it naturally, and as it ought to be read. On what possible ground either of common sense or good taste, can objection be taken to the natural delivery of at least the sermon? If Garrick could set even the grim soldier, who was on duty at the corner of the street blubbering like a child, and if Mrs. Siddons could so overpower the eminent tragedian, Young, that he could not refrain from sobbing aloud though he was himself on the stage acting the villain of the piece—and all this while merely uttering the words of a fictitious character—what overwhelming affects in the way of awakening sinners and pressing home the message of the Gospel might not be introduced by men who are giving utterance in their own character, to the most sublime and soul stirring truths?

GROW IN GRACE.

"You must hold intercourse with God or your soul will die; you must grow in grace or you will lose it."

This inculcates the necessity of the Christian having free intercourse with God, by a closeness in him, through the ministry of suffering, bereavement or the daily refinement of our nature; through trials, care, buffetings, casting all behind him, and looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith, trusting in him entirely; and taking his Bible he sits down to examing some passage in the light of the Holy Spirit, and to hold communion with God, examine his present condition, talks with him about his wants, his troubles, his hopes and fears, and he replies by sending the comforting portion of the Holy Spirit to fill his heart and be his guide and monitor. The evidence of this communion is seen in the life of the believer, by his attention to minor and great duties, his care in the use of language in converse with sinners or saints, reading the Bible carefully, ever seeking to learn its truths, with much prayer; seeking to win souls to Jesus, not from the furtherance of any sect, but to help on the glorious unity of all in Christ Jesus, who believe in him, and his connection with his fellow men, he shows by his honest dealing that his actions proceed from the depths of a heart full of the love of God. The last clause of this sentence is one worthy the attention of all those who have made a profession of religion once, but who are now living in the world, one of his boldest advocates of all kinds of pleasure, but who know nothing of the calm, quiet growth of spirituality, in the soul of the *live* believer; nor will they ever know it unless they abandon the world, deny themselves, take up their crosses and follow Jesus. It is the recorded testimony of all spiritual persons, that all who live for pleasure neither grow in grace nor win souls to Jesus.

"Blest are the souls that thirst for grace,
Hunger and thirst for righteousness!
They shall be well supplied and fed,—
With living streams and living bread."

THE BEST INHERITANCE.—The following paragraph we clip from one of Henry Ward Beecher's recently published sermons:

"Not money, not honor, not even a good name is the best inheritance of a child. Far above all secular gifts is a parent's good name; but there are some good things that are better than that, namely, those transmissable moral qualities which put the soul, from the first, under the dominion of the higher instinct. From my mother I had a legacy which I would not be able to thank God enough for in this world, if I was to live for long ages. Have you not reason to thank God that you sprang from such parents as yours were? And do you not know that the nature which they handed down to you was one that represented, as it were, in our journal, the point at which they left the conflict having gained victory upon victory, that your warfare might be less and your victories easier? And that which you have inherited of tendencies toward things noble and true, and away from things selfish and false, you may transmit with argumenting power. Here is a great lesson of life.

GRIEF knits two hearts in closer bonds than joy ever can, and common sufferings are far stronge, than common joys.

A DANGEROUS INSECT.

Du Chaillu, the celebrated traveler in a lectue on Africa, gives the following description of the black Bashikonay ant.

These black Bashikonay may be well called the lords of the forest. It is the most voracious creature I ever met. It is the dread of all living animals, from the leopard to the smallest insect. It is their habits to march through the forest in a long regular line, a line about two inches broad and often several miles in length; all along this line are larger ants, who act as officers—stand outside the ranks and keep this singular army in order. If they come to a place where there are no trees to shelter them from the sun whose heat they cannot bear, they immediately build an underground tunnel, through which the whole army pass in columns to the forest beyond.

When they grow hungry, as by a sudden command, the long file spreads itself through the forest, advancing forward, attacking and devouring all living things with a fury quite irresistable. The elephant and the gorilla fly before them, the black men run away; every animal that lives in their line of march is chased. In an incredibly short space of time those that are caught are overwhelmed, killed, eaten, and only the bare skeleton remains. They seem to travel day and night. Many a time have I been awakened out of a sleep and obliged to rush into the water to save myself from them. When they enter a house they clear it of every living thing. Cockroaches are devoured in an instant; rats and mice spring around the room in vain. They will not touch vegetable matter thus they are very useful, clearing the country of many insects. When on their march the insect world flies before them, and I have often had the approach of a Bashikonary arm heralded to me by this means.

Wherever they go they make a clean sweep even ascending to the top of the trees in pursuit of their prey. Their manner of attack is an impetuous leap, instantly the strong pincers are fastened and they only let go when the piece gives way. At such a time this little insect seems animated by a kind of fury which causes it to disregard entirely its own safety. The negroes relate that criminals, by which they generally mean wizzards, have sometimes been exposed to Bashikony ants, tied to a tree so they may not escape, and then been devoured to the bones. They are larger than any ants we have in America. The number of one of their armies is so great that one does not like to enter into calculations, but I have seen a continuous line passing at a good speed a particular place for twelve hours. So you may imagine how many millions there have been.

RUSSIAN AMERICA.

The Hon Joseph Howe, the eminent Nova Scotian, has been making a speech, in which, after paying his respects to the recent act of confederation, he thus speaks of the cession of Russian America:

Hardly was the measure passed when England got a diplomatic slap in the face by the purchase of Russian America without notice or the slightest warning, and even an effort to adjust the Alabama claims appears to be but coldly entertained. What next we may get nobody can tell, *but this is certain, that by that purchase the hold of Great Britain upon this continent is made more precarious.* while the difficulties of the confederacy are proportionably increased. By that purchase the United States, have acquired a country as large as Canada; they have increased their land frontier from which they can annoy us by nine hundred miles and their coast line upon the Pacific by fifteen hundred. In fact, they sandwich British Columbia between California on the one side and this new purchase on the other, in which there are seventy thousand Indians, so that the defense of our territory beyond the Rocky Mountains is almost impossible. The English newspapers try to comfort themselves with the idea that this country is all ice and snow. *That is not the case*—the worst of it abounds with fur-bearing animals, and the value of the mines and of the rich valleys in the interior is but little known. The coast, for a thousand miles, enjoys a moist but not very severe climate. It abounds with lumber, fish, and water-power. Into this region the young men from Maine and Massachusetts will rush, and in five years the whole coast will be enlivened with saw mills, fishing craft, and active deep sea navigation. Even the ice will be turned to account, and will soon employ a large amount of tonnage, conveying it to the East Indies, China and Japan. Columbia, thus environed, is to come into the Confederation. and we are to defend it. By what means we have yet to learn. But the worst feature of this transaction is the internal evidence it bears of the intimate relations between Russia and the United States, out of which may grow political enterprises that no man can foresee.

SANDS OF GOLD.

There's a secret drawer in every heart as in every desk, if we only knew how to touch the spring of it.

Dispose of the time past for observation and reflection; time present to duty; and time to come, to Providence.

Pitifull that a man should so care for riches, as if they were his own; yet so use them, as if they were another's; that when he might be happy in spending them, he will be miserable in keeping them; and had rather, dying, leave wealth with his enemies, than, being alive, relieve his friends.

It is no wonder if he who reads, converses and meditates, improves in knowledge. By the first, a man converses with the dead, by the second, with the living, and by the third, with himself. So that he appropriates to himself all the knowledge which can be got from those who have lived and those now alive.

When the world crowds Christ out of the heart, duty becomes simply cold, irksome, hard duty, and the worship of God a bore.

A business that does not challenge the scrutiny of God, and the approval of a good conscience, cannot be consistent and proper.

Cherish your best hopes as a faith, and abide by them in action.

Tear Drops! Resting like pearls upon the red cheek of childhood in its first grief; swelling into young eyes in bursts of merry laughter; falling like summer showers upon the new-made graves of loved ones; wrung from the heart, scalding hot, upon the bier of youth's blighted flowers and coffined hopes; pouring tempest like, from the eyes of a strong man in his agony, or slowly trickling over the furrowed cheek of age. Ever are ye sacred, Tear Drops, for *Jesus wept!*

HEART RELIGION.—Religion is in an eminent degree, the science of the heart, and he who does not receive it into his heart studies it to very little purpose. Every Christian ought, therefore, to study with the heart as well as with the head; letting light and heat increase with an equal progression, and mutually assist each other.

THE DUNDERBERG.—It appears to be the very general, although erroneous, impression that the Dunderberg is one of the most, if not *the* most, powerful war vessel now afloat, and that, therefore, our Government was very unwise to allow her to be sold to a foreign Government. The facts do not sustain this view of the case. The Dunderberg is by ordinary mensuration inferior in size to the Warrior, Black Prince, Northumberland, Agincourt, Minotaur, and other well-known English ships. The hull of the Dunderberg, below the angle of the casemates, is covered with iron but three and a half inches thick, and the plating surrounding her battery varies from four to four and a half inches in thickness. In point of armor, therefore, the Dunderberg is inferior to nearly every iron-clad in the British Navy. The class of monitors now being built in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, though smaller than the Dundergerg, carry fourteen inches of iron all around the hull, to the three and a half inches of the Dunderberg, while they protect their batteries with fifteen inches of solid iron instead of four and a half inches, as is the case in the former vessel. Recent experiments in England have proved that the nine-inch gun, with chilled projectiles, would go through both sides of the casemate of the Dunderberg with case, while a monitor of the Kalamazoo class would send her to the bottom in a very short time. By the use of Ericssson's new gun-carriage the Dunderberg can mount a five-inch in broadside, and her battery, therefore, is more formidable than its protection is secure.—*New York Times.*

HUMANITY.—We clip the following from one of our exchanges. It will well repay persusal: "All striving, pushing, grasping after wealth, honor and power. The poor claiming wealth only that they may be above want; the rich seeking to add thousands to their millions, So we move. Not one appears to think how soon he must sink into oblivion—that we are one generation of millions. Yet such is the fact. Time and Progress have through countless ages come marching hand in hand—the one destroying, the other building up. They seem to create little or no motion, and the work of destruction is as easily and silently accomplished as a child will pull to pieces a rose. Yet such is the fate! A hundred years hence, and much of that we now see around us will too pass away. It is but the simple repetition of life's story; we are born—we live—we die—and hence we will not grieve over those venerable piles finding the common level of their prototypes in nature—an ultimate death.

We all within our graves shall sleep,
A hundred years to come,
No living soul for us will weep
A hundred years to come;
But other men our lands will till,
And others then our streets will fill,
And other birds will sing as gay,
And bright the sun shine as to-day.
A hundred years to come.

ONE OF THE GENEROUS PUBLIC LAWS.—Among the general laws of last session is one which may justly be called a generous act, as well as a most just concession to disabled soldiers. It provides that every honorably discharged soldier who is a resident of Pennsylvania, and who, from wounds, or on account of disease contracted while in the military or naval service of the United States, and on account of such disability is unable to procure a livelihood by manual labor shall have the right to hawk, peddle and vend any wares, by procuring a license for that purpose to be issued without cost. All that is required, to insure a soldier the benefit of this act, is a certificate from a surgeon of the United States army that he is unfit to make his living by manual labor. The soldier must also procure a certificate from a prothonotary of any county in this State, that he is the bona fide owner of the goods he sells. No doubt the liberal provisions of this law will induce many disabled soldiers to adopt peddling as a means of making a living.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

AN AMERICAN TRIUMPH AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—It will be a matter of congratulation to every American to learn that the United States has carried off the first and second prizes for pianos at the Paris Exposition, the first prize having been awarded to Steinway & Co., of New York, the second to Chickering & Co., of Boston, and the third or last prize to Broadwood, of London. The award is especially satisfactory when it is remembered that the jury was composed of some of the most eminent musical connoisieurs of England, France and Germany, among them M. Fetis, probably the greatest of living musical authorities, and that the United States is in its musical infancy, and regarded in Europe as a novice in everything pertaining to music.

INFLUENCE OF WOMEN.—If we wish to know the political and moral condition of a State, we must ask what rank women hold in it. Their influence embraces the whole of life. A wife, a mother two magical words comprising the sweetest sources of man's felicity. Theirs is the reign of beauty, of love, of reason. A man takes counsel with his wife, he obeys his mother, even long after she has ceased to live, and the idea which he has received from her become principles, stronger even than his passion.

THE world is full of trials and annoyances, and will be to the end. But a better world is coming, where there will be no more trials, no more sin for ever. If we would obtain an inheritance in that world, we must learn to bear meekly and patiently the trials, of this. That inheritance is promised only to the overcomer. Let us, then, try to pray, and keep trying and praying that God will help us to overcome.

NEVER make use of a woman's name in an improper place, or at an improper time, or in a mixed company. Never make assertions about her that you think are untrue, allusions that you feel she herself would blush to hear. When you meet with men who do not scruple to make use of a woman's name in a reckless manner, shun them, for they are lost to every sense of honor.

HE is the most thoroughly educated man who derives his knowledge not from books alone, nor from men alone, but from the careful and discriminating study of both. A truly learned man is liberal towards opponents, tolerant of error,

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HAYES IRVINE,
ALTORNEY AT LAW,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:1y

J. T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank. Counsel given in English and German. [ap126]

S. L. RUSSELL. ..... J. H. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
☞Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

B. F. MEYERS..... J. W. DICKERSON

MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the *Gazette* office, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to.
May 14, '66—1yr.

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Julianna street, in the office formerly occupied by King & Jordan, and recently by Filler & Keagy. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

J. M'D. SHARPE..... E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

J. R. DURBORROW..... JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:t.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

DENTISTS.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, Woodberry, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken. aug3, '64:tf.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!
A Beautiful Set of Teeth for
TEN DOLLARS!
DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER,
(LATE OF NEW YORK CITY,)
DENTIST,
Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has located permanently in BLOODY RUN, where he may be found at all times prepared to insert from one tooth to a full set of his BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH on new and improved atmospheric principles.
The *TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL DENTISTRY RUBBER* for the basis of artificial teeth.
This discovery which has met with such universal approval throughout this and other countries, has seemingly placed *ARTIFICIAL TEETH* at the disposal of all who require them. *DR. PORTER* is now inserting the most *BEAUTIFUL* and *DURABLE* at prices ranging from
Ten to Eighteen Dollars
per set. Temporary sets inserted if desired. All operation warranted.
☞Teeth extracted without pain by the use of *NITROUS OXIDE* or *LAUGHING GAS.*
This is no humbug, but a positive fact. Gas administered fresh every day. As the Gas administered by Dr. Porter is prepared in accordance with the purifying method of Dr. Strong, of New Haven, Ct., and Prof. Silliman (late Professor of Chemistry in Yale College) he has no hesitation in asserting that it is attended with no danger whatever. Persons desiring the services of a Dentist would promote their own interest by calling upon Dr. Porter, as he is determined to spare no effort to please the most fastidious. Dr. Porter's mode of operating will at all times be of the mildest character, avoiding the infliction of the slightest unnecessary pain, and carefully adapted to the age, constitution, health and nervous condition of the patient.
☞Special attention is invited to Dr. Porter's scientific method of preserving decayed and aching teeth. Teeth blackened and diseased, cleansed to appear beautiful and white.
H. VIRGIL PORTER,
Dentist.
Bloody Run, Penn'a., March 28, 1867.-1y.

Poetry.

THE BUGLE SONG.

The splendor falls on castle walls
And snowy summits old in story;
The long light shakes across the lakes,
And the wild cataract leaps in glory.
Blow, bugle, blow, set the wild echoes flying.
Blow, bugle; answer, echoes, dying, dying, dying.

O hark, O hear! how thin and clear,
And thinner, clearer, farther going;
O sweet and far, from cliff and scar,
The horns of Elfland faintly blowing!
Blow, let us hear the purple glens replying:
Blow, bugle; answer, echoes, dying, dying, dying.

O love, they die in yon rich sky,
They faint on hill or field or river:
Our echoes roil from soul to soul,
And grow forever and forever.
Blow, bugle, blow, set the wild echoes flying,
And answer, echoes, answer, dying, dying, dying.

A FAREWELL.

Flow down, cold rivulet, to the sea,
Thy tribute wave deliver:
No more by thee my steps shall be,
Forever and forever.

Flow, softly flow, by lawn and lea;
A rivulet then a river:
Nowhere by thee my steps shall be,
Forever and forever.

But here will sigh thine alder-tree,
And here thine aspen shiver:
And here by thee will hum the bee
Forever and forever.

A thousand suns will stream on thee,
A thousand moons will quiver;
But not by thee my steps shall be,
Forever and forever.

Miscellaneous.

CURIOUS FACTS.

BISHOPS OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH THIRTY YEARS AGO.—ENORMOUS INCOMES AND LIGHT LABORS.

The London *Review* is printing a history of the Church of England during the last century, from which we take the following:

"An Anglican prelate of the present day is, with the rarest exception, a man of irreproachable life. The majority of our bishops are eminent for their piety and learning. In the last generation, the chief claim to church preferment consisted in being allied either to some noble family or to a politician possessing influence in the government. Another sure road to preferment was to be the tutor of the son of some Minister or more distinguished personage. Dr. Markham was tutor to George IV., and as a reward for his success in teaching that most religious and gracious prince the way he should go, he was appointed the Archbishop of York. Pretyman was tutor to William Pitt, who was able, at the age of twenty-eight, to obtain his nomination, first to the see of Lincoln, and afterwards to the more lucrative bishopric of Winchester. The principal literary memorial left by that prelate to posterity is a life of his pupil, which Macaulay declares is only remarkable in being the worst biography of its size in the English language. Dr. Sparkes, Bishop of Ely, was tutor to the Duke of Rutland. Even the present Bishop of Winchester owed his elevation to his good fortune in having been tutor to the sons of the late Marchioness of Conyngham.

"All the bishops were expected to support the government in every measure they brought forward, no matter how tyrannical or unjust. It was their holy function to sanctify by their vote the Tory policy of the day, without the slightest regard to its merits, and they certainly fulfilled the condition with wonderful fidelity. As long as the government opposed the abolition of the slave trade, the bishops voted with them so unflinchingly that Lord Eldon, then Lord Chancellor, remarked that the consistent behavior of the right reverend prelates gave him great satisfaction, as he was now convinced there was nothing in the institution of slavery contrary to the principles of Christianity. They opposed all the attempts of Sir Samuel Romilly to mitigate the severity of our criminal code, then the most sanguinary in Europe. Belsham, in his history, mentions them, with one exception (Shipley), as being, with George the III. himself, the most inveterate upholders of the American war. They supported Pitt in his war against France, the policy of which is now doubted by some of the tories themselves. And, lastly, they were the strenuous opponents of the Reform bill.

ENORMOUS INCOMES.

"The selfish greed, the insolent nepotism and the unscrupulous jobbing of many of these holy men now almost surpass belief. Not only were their incomes enormous, but their patronage, which was immense, was dispensed with the grossest favoritism, without the slightest regard either to learning, piety or earnestness in the cause of Christianity. They set decency and public opinion at defiance when livings and pluralities could be heaped upon their children and relatives. The acknowledged income of Sparkes, Bishop of Ely, was £27,000, enough, it might be assumed, to have afforded a provision for his family, yet he gave his son, the Rev. H. Sparkes, three valuable livings and a prebendal stall in Ely Cathedral. He also made him steward of the Diocesan Manorial Courts, as well as Chancellor of the diocese. His income from these different sources exceeded £4,500 a year! To the Rev. G. Faidell, the bishop's son-in-law, he gave two livings and a prebendal stall in Ely Cathedral, the net income of the whole being £3,700. To his son, the Rev. Edward Sparkes, he gave three livings and a prebendal stall. He also appointed him his examining chaplain, and made him registrar of the diocese of Ely. His income somewhat exceeded £4,000. The total yearly amount clutched out of the church revenues by the Sparkes family exceeded £39,942.

"Let no one imagine, from the excessive remuneration paid to the Bishop of Ely and his family for their services, that this small diocese became a model of discipline and episcopal government. Nothing could surpass the negligence evinced in regard to the welfare of the Church during the time that the Rev. Dr. Sparkes enjoyed the episcopate.

ABUSES OF PATRONAGE.

"It might be thought impossible to find a parallel to the avarice and selfishness of Dr. Sparkes, yet Sparkes was not worthy to hold a candle to Dr. Pretyman. It is necessary to premise that this right reverend prelate changed his name to Tomline before he was nominated to the sea, in consequence of a large private fortune having been left him. The revenues of the diocese of Winchester were perhaps larger than those of any other see in England, having been estimated, at the time of his appointment, at £50,000 a year; yet Bishop Tomline contrived, notwithstanding, to place almost every one of the wealthier livings in his gift in the hands of his sons, relatives, and personal friends. He abused his patronage in a manner so monstrous and so wicked, that Englishmen of the present day cannot help feeling astonished that public opinion in the bishop's time, weak as he knew it was, did not make itself heard in condemnation of such enormities.

"Let us now see how Bishop Tomline, himself in receipt of a paltry pittance of £50,000 a year, administered his patronage, of course, with a single eye to the good of the church and the saving of souls. Take first the provision he made for his three elder sons. His eldest son, the Rev. G. T. Pretyman, he made chancellor and canon residentiary of Lincoln; prebendary of Winchester; rector of St. Giles, Chalfont; rector of Wheathampstead; and rector of Harpenden. His son, the Rev. Richard Pretyman, was precentor and canon residentiary of Lincoln; rector of Middleton Stony; rector of Walgrave; vicar of Hannington; and rector of Wroughton. His third son, the Rev. John Pretyman, he made prebendary of Lincoln; rector of Sherrington; and rector of Winwick. All the younger Pretymans were also provided for out of church or charity funds, especially out of the Mere and Spital charities, the wardenship of which the bishop had contrived to obtain in some incomprehensible manner. All these and ten thousand other episcopal jobs and abuses have been justified and defended on the strength of the text, 'He that provideth not for his own house is worse than an infidel.' Satan seems to have angled for episcopal souls with great success with this text for his bait.

THE SEE OF CANTERBURY.

"The Rev. Dr. Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury, was another dignitary who did not fail to provide handsomely for his children and dependants out of the revenues of the church. To his seven sons he gave sixteen valuable livings. Hugh Percy, son of the Earl of Beverly, married his daughter. The archbishop, in consequence, gave him eight valuable livings and preferments, to the value of £10,000 a year. Four of these he received the year after his marriage. When made Bishop of Carlisle he refused to relinquish his stall in St. Paul's, worth some two thousand pounds annually, as well as the chancellorship of sarum. Another daughter of the Archbishop of Canterbury married the Rev. James Crott, and brought her husband for dowry five livings of preferments. Several other members of the family were equally well provided for. Dr. Sutton had little to recommend him, either in his public or private capacity. In politics he was a sycophant of the minister of the day, and willing to support the government in everything. In one of his charges he regretted the change that had come over the laity in his generation. 'There was no longer,' he said, 'that prostration of the understanding which ought to be found among a pious people.' Grasping bishops and greedy pluralists found a 'prostrate understanding' a great help to them in their enjoyment of the good things of the church. In his private life Archbishop Sutton's pecuniary transactions are said very frequently to have bordered on dishonestly, if they did not even pass the line.

"Archbishop Markham did not administer his ecclesiastical patronage so unscrupulously as some of the bishops of his time; yet he did not omit to provide for his family out of church revenues. It is currently stated of him, and we believe on good authority, that some few years before his death he presented each of his fifty-two grandchildren with a new year's gift of £1,000 each. The habit of providing for sons and relatives by giving them church appointments seem hardly extinct in the present day, at least judging from the frequency of the name of Summer (the family name of the present Bishop of Winchester, and late Archbishop of Canterbury) in the clergy lists, in connection with lucrative preferments.

WINCHESTER.

We stated that the revenues of the Bishop of Winchester at the time of Dr. Tomline's appointment were estimated at £50,000 a year. There were, however, in reality, no correct means of arriving at the amount of the incomes of the bishops with any certainty. Public rumor was as much in the habit of overrating them as the bishops themselves systematically understated their revenues. The Bishopric of Winchester was considered a far more lucrative preferment than the Archbishopric of Canterbury; and Dr. Lushington reluctantly admitted the revenues of that see to be £32,000 a year. Mr. A. Baring gave as his opinion, that when the leases on the estate of the Bishop of London fell in, the revenues of the diocease would not be worth less than £100,000 a year. This the bishop denied, and stated that his own income did exceed a seventh of the money; but as this palace, and fines for renewal at his own valuation, his income left nothing to be justly complained of.

A DEFENCE.

"Great as these abuses seem to us in the present day, there were not wanting Clergymen who were ready to defend the manner in which the bishops conducted their dioceses. Among others, the Rev. Augustus Campbell, M. A., rector of Wallesley, in the county of Chester, published a pamphlet in defence of the rights of the established church, in which he says. 'The power, the influence, and the wealth of some of the bishops *may be* great, but from my heart I believe that these are dearly bought, not only by the *anxiety*, but by the *actual labors*, both of body, and mind, which arise from their official duties.' A writer in the *Edinburgh Review* (vol. 38, page 145, February, 1823), when commenting on the pamphlet, quaintly remarks:

"'*Nolo Episcopari* is a phrase easily to be accounted for by this appalling picture; but we suspect from a few notorious facts that Mr. Campbell's imagination has exaggerated the horrors of a bishopric, and that a bishop even in England is not so broken down with hard work as the rector of Wallesley supposes. The Bishop of St. David's, for instance, in addition to the actual labors of body and mind attached to his bishopric, is able to undertake the arduous duties of a prebendary of Durham. The present Bishop of Llandaff adds to his episcopal duties those of Dean of St. Paul's. The late Bishop of Lincoln (Tomline) did the same, and Lincoln is the largest diocese in England. The late Bishop of Bristol (Mansell), besides holding a living or two, was Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he usually resided. In fact, whatever offices can be held with bishopics are held with them; and as it would neither be polite, nor we believe just, to suppose these right reverned pluralists neglect the duties of any of their offices, we must conclude that a bishopric alone must be a very supportable burden.'

BISHOPS OF THE LAST GENERATION.

"A singular instance of the insatiability of the bishops of the last generation is related. In former days the great tithes of the village of Hillingden were given to the Bishop of Worcester to defray his travelling expenses to London and back. The smaller tithes were reserved for the vicar of the parish, who was to be appointed by the Bishop of London. Of late the tithes has increased enormously in value, and it was the custom to let those appertaining to the Bishop of Worcester by public auction to the highest bidder. They generally realized about £8,000. The last speculator in this spiritual security was Lord Boston. These tithes were generally let upon three lives, and when one fell, in the bishop considering that the sum he had already received was not sufficient, demanded £8,000 before consenting to put in another life. This sum Lord Boston refused to pay, and the bishop made over the tithes to his daughter, who used to give the receipts in her own name. All the service the bishop rendered for the amount he received was to preach one sermon a year! In the year 1812 an act of Parliament was passed abolishing the tithes, and setting apart instead seven hundred and fifty acres of land in compensation for the great and smaller tithes. The whole transaction contrasts singularly with the Rev. Dr. Cowe's theory of the original formation of tithes—that their institution was 'an unrecorded revelation made by God to Adam when in Paradise.'"

THE TWO PARTINGS.

The following instructive history is from the Philadelphia *National Baptist*. It should serve as an awful warning to those who place the intoxicating cup to the lips of others, or to their own:

One winter evening, many years ago, a fair young girl stood before the glass in her own pleasant little room, giving the last touches to her toilet. That night was the first party of the season, and perhaps Emma might be excused if she lingered a little longer than usual, smoothing once again her dark brown hair, and adjusting the soft folds of her beautiful dress.

"Come Emma," called her mother, at length, "I am afraid that you forget that Mr. B—is waiting for you."

No, Emma had not forgotten, as the rosy flush that stole across her cheek testified. Her last thought, as she stood smiling at her reflection in the glass had been. "This is the color which he likes; I am sure he will be pleased."

Quickly she hurried down stairs, and after playfully excusing her delay, while the flush deepened at Mr. B.'s evident admiration, turned to her mother, saying "I believe I am ready at last."

"Take good care of yourself, darling," said the mother, as she wrapped a warm shawl around the slender form, "and don't stay very late."

Their destination was soon reached, and as the young man moved through the brilliantly lighted room, many a glance of admiration was cast at his companion, and more than one of his friends whispered, "James is a lucky fellow; I'll give a good deal to be able to monopolize Miss Emma as he does."

The evening sped joyously on, and at length, toward its close, refreshments were handed around. Mr. B—was standing a little apart from Emma, who was the centre of a laughing group of young girls, when the lady of the house, with a smile, offered him a glass of wine.

"No, thank you; I do not drink it," was his reply.

"Pshaw! what nonsense," she returned. "No one has refused it this evening, and I don't intend to allow you to be the first. Come, just one glass, it can't hurt any one."

"I cannot do it," he answered gravely, "for I have determined never to taste a drop."

"Come here, Emma," called the lady; "I want you to coax this obstinate young man to take a little wine. I know he will not refuse you."

Emma took the glass in her little white hand, and, with a smile which few could have resisted, said, "Come, James, you will take just this one glass?"

No, Emma," he answered with a painful effort, "I have made up my mind, and you must not ask me to change it."

"Then you shall not accompany me home to night, Mr. B—," said Emma, with an angry flash of her dark eye; "now take your choice."

"I must bid you good-bye, Emma, if it comes to that," he said sorrowfully; "I would gladly do anything else for you, but that I cannot do." So saying, he bowed and turned away.

"Never mind, Emma, I'll see you home," said a young man standing near, whose flushed face betokened he had taken more than one glass. "Let him go, the ill mannered fellow; who cares?"

So saying, he offered his arm, which Emma accepted, and they moved off together.

More than ten years had passed away. Mr. B—was married and established in a prosperous business, and by degrees the incidents of his parting with Emma were almost forgotten.

One day a man, with whom he was slightly acquainted, came into his store and asked for employment.

"I am afraid I can't give it to you, Norris," was the answer. "I make it a rule never to have any one in my employment who is intemperate."

"But I mean to stop all that, Mr. B.—," said the man earnestly. "I have made up my mind to quit drinking entirely. It's rather hard not to give a man a chance when he wants to reform."

"Well," said Mr. B—, partially relenting, "I will try you. Come into the back part of the store, and I will give you some work."

A bundle was soon made up, with which Norris departed. Several days elapsed, and the work not being returned, Mr. B—sent to his residence to ask the reason.

Alas! it was the same old tale of sorrow. The husband and father had gone on a drinking frolic, leaving a sick wife and three starving children.

Mr. B—'s generous heart prompted him to go to their relief at once. He entered the miserable dwelling, and found the sick woman lying in a room bare of furniture, while the children, sitting by the bedside, were crying for bread.

A few kind words and a promise of something to eat, soon dried their tears; and hastening to the grocery he returned with an ample supply, which he broke among the famishing children.

While he stood smiling at their delight, the mother burst into tears, and exclaimed, "O, Mr. B—, can't you forgive me?"

"Don't you remember Emma F—? Don't you remember my offering you the wine at the party, and your refusing it? God knows I wish I could forget it, but it seems as if it were branded on my heart in letters of fire."

It was some moments before M. B—could realize that the miserable creature before him was indeed the bright, fascinating girl from whom he had parted so many years before.

"Poor Emma, how you must have suffered," he said, compassionately.

"But do you forgive me?" she asked anxiously.

"Certainly; say no more about it. You must not stay in this wretched place. Is your mother living?"

"Yes, sir, in the country."

"Would you not like to go back to her with the children?"

"Yes sir," she answered sadly, "but I have no means."

"Do not trouble yourself," said Mr. B—; "as soon as you are sufficiently recovered, I will take care of that part of the undertaking. Let me know if there is anything else I can do for you. No thanks," he added hastily, as the poor woman commenced a grateful acknowledgment, "good bye."

This was the second parting.

Young ladies, you who are accustomed to press your gentlemen friends to partake of wine, pause now and ask yourselves the question, whether you are prepared for the miserable fate of a drunkard's wife.

NOTE.—The above sketch is no imaginary picture, but one drawn from real life. Any one wishing to verify the factsot the case can obtain the name and residence of the gentleman referred to by calling at the office of the *National Baptist*, No. 640 Arch street.

THE STAGE AND THE PULPIT.

Fancy, says the Glasgow (Scotland) *Herald*, the thrilling effect of the Scriptures if read as Kean reads Shakspeare, or recites Macaulay. And why should we not have it so? Is it right and proper that every book for public reading should have justice done to it except the Bible? And that, while every other subject is allowed the advantage of a natural and impressive delivery, religion which is the most important of all, should be denied by all? The monstrous fallacy with which well meaning but obtuse people have been beguiled or have beguiled themselves, is that such reading and reciting would be "theatrical," and that theatrical exhibitions are not becoming in the house of God. To this hollow and ridiculous fallacy may be traced most of the execrable pulpit reading and delivery that rob the Scriptures of half their power, and have often made the dullness of a sermon proverbial. Set Kean to read the song of Miriam or the fight of David with Goliah, or the story of the prodigal son, or Christ's denunciations of the Scribes and Pharisees, or to recite one of Chambers' sermons, and you will see people who had begun to adjust themselves in the corner of their seats for their accustomed snooze sit up and listen to him very close, with eager eyes and bated breath. And all this simply because Kean would do the piece justice, that is, read it naturally, and as it ought to be read. On what possible ground either of common sense or good taste, can objection be taken to the natural delivery of at least the sermon? If Garrick could set even the grim soldier, who was on duty at the corner of the street blubbering like a child, and if Mrs. Siddons could so overpower the eminent tragedian, Young, that he could not refrain from sobbing aloud though he was himself on the stage acting the villain of the piece—and all this while merely uttering the words of a fictitious character—what overwhelming affects in the way of awakening sinners and pressing home the message of the Gospel might not be introduced by men who are giving utterance in their own character, to the most sublime and soul stirring truths?

GROW IN GRACE.

"You must hold intercourse with God or your soul will die; you must grow in grace or you will lose it."

This inculcates the necessity of the Christian having free intercourse with God, by a closeness in him, through the ministry of suffering, bereavement or the daily refinement of our nature; through trials, care, buffetings, casting all behind him, and looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith, trusting in him entirely; and taking his Bible he sits down to examing some passage in the light of the Holy Spirit, and to hold communion with God, examine his present condition, talks with him about his wants, his troubles, his hopes and fears, and he replies by sending the comforting portion of the Holy Spirit to fill his heart and be his guide and monitor. The evidence of this communion is seen in the life of the believer, by his attention to minor and great duties, his care in the use of language in converse with sinners or saints, reading the Bible carefully, ever seeking to learn its truths, with much prayer; seeking to win souls to Jesus, not from the furtherance of any sect, but to help on the glorious unity of all in Christ Jesus, who believe in him, and his connection with his fellow men, he shows by his honest dealing that his actions proceed from the depths of a heart full of the love of God. The last clause of this sentence is one worthy the attention of all those who have made a profession of religion once, but who are now living in the world, one of his boldest advocates of all kinds of pleasure, but who know nothing of the calm, quiet growth of spirituality, in the soul of the *live* believer; nor will they ever know it unless they abandon the world, deny themselves, take up their crosses and follow Jesus. It is the recorded testimony of all spiritual persons, that all who live for pleasure neither grow in grace nor win souls to Jesus.

"Blest are the souls that thirst for grace,
Hunger and thirst for righteousness!
They shall be well supplied and fed,—
With living streams and living bread."

THE BEST INHERITANCE.—The following paragraph we clip from one of Henry Ward Beecher's recently published sermons:

"Not money, not honor, not even a good name is the best inheritance of a child. Far above all secular gifts is a parent's good name; but there are some good things that are better than that, namely, those transmissable moral qualities which put the soul, from the first, under the dominion of the higher instinct. From my mother I had a legacy which I would not be able to thank God enough for in this world, if I was to live for long ages. Have you not reason to thank God that you sprang from such parents as yours were? And do you not know that the nature which they handed down to you was one that represented, as it were, in our journal, the point at which they left the conflict having gained victory upon victory, that your warfare might be less and your victories easier? And that which you have inherited of tendencies toward things noble and true, and away from things selfish and false, you may transmit with argumenting power. Here is a great lesson of life.

GRIEF knits two hearts in closer bonds than joy ever can, and common sufferings are far stronge, than common joys.

A DANGEROUS INSECT.

Du Chaillu, the celebrated traveler in a lectue on Africa, gives the following description of the black Bashikonay ant.

These black Bashikonay may be well called the lords of the forest. It is the most voracious creature I ever met. It is the dread of all living animals, from the leopard to the smallest insect. It is their habits to march through the forest in a long regular line, a line about two inches broad and often several miles in length; all along this line are larger ants, who act as officers—stand outside the ranks and keep this singular army in order. If they come to a place where there are no trees to shelter them from the sun whose heat they cannot bear, they immediately build an underground tunnel, through which the whole army pass in columns to the forest beyond.

When they grow hungry, as by a sudden command, the long file spreads itself through the forest, advancing forward, attacking and devouring all living things with a fury quite irresistable. The elephant and the gorilla fly before them, the black men run away; every animal that lives in their line of march is chased. In an incredibly short space of time those that are caught are overwhelmed, killed, eaten, and only the bare skeleton remains. They seem to travel day and night. Many a time have I been awakened out of a sleep and obliged to rush into the water to save myself from them. When they enter a house they clear it of every living thing. Cockroaches are devoured in an instant; rats and mice spring around the room in vain. They will not touch vegetable matter thus they are very useful, clearing the country of many insects. When on their march the insect world flies before them, and I have often had the approach of a Bashikonary arm heralded to me by this means.

Wherever they go they make a clean sweep even ascending to the top of the trees in pursuit of their prey. Their manner of attack is an impetuous leap, instantly the strong pincers are fastened and they only let go when the piece gives way. At such a time this little insect seems animated by a kind of fury which causes it to disregard entirely its own safety. The negroes relate that criminals, by which they generally mean wizzards, have sometimes been exposed to Bashikony ants, tied to a tree so they may not escape, and then been devoured to the bones. They are larger than any ants we have in America. The number of one of their armies is so great that one does not like to enter into calculations, but I have seen a continuous line passing at a good speed a particular place for twelve hours. So you may imagine how many millions there have been.

RUSSIAN AMERICA.

The Hon Joseph Howe, the eminent Nova Scotian, has been making a speech, in which, after paying his respects to the recent act of confederation, he thus speaks of the cession of Russian America:

Hardly was the measure passed when England got a diplomatic slap in the face by the purchase of Russian America without notice or the slightest warning, and even an effort to adjust the Alabama claims appears to be but coldly entertained. What next we may get nobody can tell, *but this is certain, that by that purchase the hold of Great Britain upon this continent is made more precarious*, while the difficulties of the confederacy are proportionably increased. By that purchase the United States, have acquired a country as large as Canada; they have increased their land frontier from which they can annoy us by nine hundred miles and their coast line upon the Pacific by fifteen hundred. In fact, they sandwich British Columbia between California on the one side and this new purchase on the other, in which there are seventy thousand Indians, so that the defense of our territory beyond the Rocky Mountains is almost impossible. The English newspapers try to comfort themselves with the idea that this country is all ice and snow. *That is not the case*—the worst of it abounds with fur-bearing animals, and the value of the mines and of the rich valleys in the interior is but little known. The coast, for a thousand miles, enjoys a moist but not very severe climate. It abounds with lumber, fish, and water-power. Into this region the young men from Maine and Massachusetts will rush, and in five years the whole coast will be enlivened with saw mills, fishing craft, and active deep sea navigation. Even the ice will be turned to account, and will soon employ a large amount of tonnage, conveying it to the East Indies, China and Japan. Columbia, thus environed, is to come into the Confederation, and we are to defend it. By what means we have yet to learn. But the worst feature of this transaction is the internal evidence it bears of the intimate relations between Russia and the United States, out of which may grow political enterprises that no man can foresee.

SANDS OF GOLD.

There's a secret drawer in every heart as in every desk, if we only knew how to touch the spring of it.

Dispose of the time past for observation and reflection; time present to duty; and time to come, to Providence.

Pitifull that a man should so care for riches, as if they were his own; yet so use them, as if they were another's; that when he might be happy in spending them, he will be miserable in keeping them; and had rather, dying, leave wealth with his enemies, than, being alive, relieve his friends.

It is no wonder if he who reads, converses and meditates, improves in knowledge. By the first, a man converses with the dead, by the second, with the living, and by the third, with himself. So that he appropriates to himself all the knowledge which can be got from those who have lived and those now alive.

When the world crowds Christ out of the heart, duty becomes simply cold, irksome, hard duty, and the worship of God a bore.

A business that does not challenge the scrutiny of God, and the approval of a good conscience, cannot be consistent and proper.

Cherish your best hopes as a faith, and abide by them in action.

Tear Drops! Resting like pearls upon the red cheek of childhood in its first grief; swelling into young eyes in bursts of merry laughter; falling like summer showers upon the new-made graves of loved ones; wrung from the heart, scalding hot, upon the bier of youth's blighted flowers and coffined hopes; pouring tempest like, from the eyes of a strong man in his agony, or slowly trickling over the furrowed cheek of age. Ever are ye sacred, Tear Drops, for *Jesus wept!*

HEART RELIGION.—Religion is in an eminent degree, the science of the heart, and he who does not receive it into his heart studies it to very little purpose. Every Christian ought, therefore, to study with the heart as well as with the head; letting light and heat increase with an equal progression, and mutually assist each other.

THE DUNDERBERG.—It appears to be the very general, although erroneous, impression that the Dunderberg is one of the most, if not *the* most, powerful war vessel now afloat, and that, therefore, our Government was very unwise to allow her to be sold to a foreign Government. The facts do not sustain this view of the case. The Dunderberg is by ordinary mensuration inferior in size to the Warrior, Black Prince, Northumberland, Agincourt, Minotaur, and other well-known English ships. The hull of the Dunderberg, below the angle of the casemates, is covered with iron but three and a half inches thick, and the plating surrounding her battery varies from four to four and a half inches in thickness. In point of armor, therefore, the Dunderberg is inferior to nearly every iron-clad in the British Navy. The class of monitors now being built in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, though smaller than the Dundergerg, carry fourteen inches of iron all around the hull, to the three and a half inches of the Dunderberg, while they protect their batteries with fifteen inches of solid iron instead of four and a half inches, as is the case in the former vessel. Recent experiments in England have proved that the nine-inch gun, with chilled projectiles, would go through both sides of the casemate of the Dunderberg with case, while a monitor of the Kalamazoo class would send her to the bottom in a very short time. By the use of Ericssson's new gun-carriage the Dunderberg can mount a five-inch in broadside, and her battery, therefore, is more formidable than its protection is secure.—*New York Times.*

HUMANITY.—We clip the following from one of our exchanges. It will well repay persusal: "All striving, pushing, grasping after wealth, honor and power. The poor claiming wealth only that they may be above want; the rich seeking to add thousands to their millions, So we move. Not one appears to think how soon he must sink into oblivion—that we are one generation of millions. Yet such is the fact. Time and Progress have through countless ages come marching hand in hand—the one destroying, the other building up. They seem to create little or no motion, and the work of destruction is as easily and silently accomplished as a child will pull to pieces a rose. Yet such is the fate! A hundred years hence, and much of that we now see around us, will too pass away. It is but the simple repetition of life's story; we are born—we live—we die—and hence we will not grieve over those venerable piles finding the common level of their prototypes in nature—an ultimate death.

We all within our graves shall sleep,
A hundred years to come.
No living soul for us will weep
A hundred years to come:
But other men our lands will till,
And others then our streets will fill.
And other birds will sing as gay.
And bright the sun shine as to-day.
A hundred years to come.

ONE OF THE GENEROUS PUBLIC LAWS.—Among the general laws of last session is one which may justly be called a generous act, as well as a most just concession to disabled soldiers. It provides that every honorably discharged soldier who is a resident of Pennsylvania, and who, from wounds, or on account of disease contracted while in the military or naval service of the United States, and on account of such disability is unable to procure a livelihood by manual labor shall have the right to hawk, peddle and vend any wares, by procuring a license for that purpose to be issued without cost. All that is required, to insure a soldier the benefit of this act, is a certificate from a surgeon of the United States army that he is unfit to make his living by manual labor. The soldier must also procure a certificate from a prothonotary of any county in this State, that he is the bona fide owner of the goods he sells. No doubt the liberal provisions of this law will induce many disabled soldiers to adopt peddling as a means of making a living.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

AN AMERICAN TRIUMPH AT THR PARIS EXPOSITION.—It will be a matter of congratulation to every American to learn that the United States has carried off the first and second prizes for pianos at the Paris Exposition, the first prize having been awarded to Steinway & Co., of New York, the second to Chickering & Co., of Boston, and the third or last prize to Broadwood, of London. The award is especially satisfactory when it is remembered that the jury was composed of some of the most eminent musical connoisieurs of England, France and Germany, among them M. Fetis, probably the greatest of living musical authorities, and that the United States is in its musical infancy, and regarded in Europe as a novice in everything pertaining to music.

INFLUENCE OF WOMEN.—If we wish to know the political and moral condition of a State, we must ask what rank women hold in it. Their influence embraces the whole of life. A wife, a mother two magical words comprising the sweetest sources of man's felicity. Theirs is the reign of beauty, of love, of reason. A man takes counsel with his wife, he obeys his mother, even long after she has ceased to live, and the idea which he has received from her become principles, stronger even than his passion.

THE world is full of trials and annoyances, and will be to the end. But a better world is coming, where there will be no more trials, no more sin for ever. If we would obtain an inheritance in that world, we must

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1867.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Mr. Alex. R. Agnew is the authorized agent for the Inquirer, to receive subscriptions, advertisements, collect accounts and receipt for the same. Mr. Agnew will call upon all those who are indebted to us and present our accounts, he will also give those whose advance subscriptions expire on the 1st of April a chance to pay up for the next year.

Republican State Convention.

Harrisburg, April 16, 1867.

The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in Williamsport, on Wednesday, the 26th of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass.

As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

By order of the State Central Committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.

Geo. W. Hamersey, J. Robley Dunglison, } Secretaries.

County Convention.

The Republican voters of the several election districts of Bedford County, are desired to hold elections for delegates to a County Convention hereby called, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June inst. Each district will, as usual, send two delegates.

The member of the County Committee, together with the Vigilance Committee of the district, will constitute its board of election. The polls will be opened at 2 P. M. and closed at 7 P. M.

The delegates thus elected are requested to meet at the Court House, in Bedford, on THURSDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF JULY NEXT, at the hour of 1 P. M., for the purpose of nominating a county ticket, to be supported by the Republican voters of this county next fall.

Such other business as may be deemed important by the convention will also be transacted.

J. B. CESSNA, Chairman.

J. T. KEAGY, Sec'y.

WASHINGTON CITY ELECTION.

The first election in Washington City, under impartial suffrage, took place on the 3d inst., and resulted in the election of the Union ticket, by a majority of about 2,500. The election passed off in an orderly and peaceable manner, highly creditable to those who for the first time were permitted to exercise the elective franchise. The voters seem to have been very nearly equally divided, there being an excess of only about one thousand whites, in eighteen thousand voters. The Republicans carried five out of the eight Aldermen, and sixteen out of the twenty-one Councilmen. That this election has passed off quietly and peaceably, promises well for the coming elections in the Southern States. Less than a year ago the voters of Washington voted almost unanimously against impartial suffrage. Already they have not only so far acquiesced in it as to enable an election to be held without disturbance, at which negroes are permitted to vote, but enough of the whites have co-operated with them to enable them to elect an almost entire Union ticket. The result has been a severe blow to the Copperheads, who had hoped that the former masters would be able to control enough of the negro votes to give rebel majorities. Doubtless some are influenced in this manner, but the number is insignificant. The indications at present are that the great majority of the negroes are quite intelligent enough to know what is to their interest, and who are their friends. Class prejudice will no doubt influence the vote of a large number of whites as well as of negroes throughout the South for a considerable time yet, but its results are not likely to be dangerous, as they are opposed and will tend to keep the parties more evenly balanced than if no prejudice existed. Time will allay it on both sides, and as the animosities bred by war die out, increased intelligence and a more independent spirit among all classes will preserve the division of opinion and strength of parties necessary to a good government under free institutions. The Southern sky grows brighter day by day, and the signs of the times are indeed most hopeful.

MEXICO.

With the fall of Maximilian, Mexico once more comes under the control of her own people. At present the public interest seems to be centered on Maximilian and his fate. Now that the Empire has collapsed there is a general desire expressed that the life of the unsuccessful Emperor be spared. The latest news from the scene of the last Imperial disaster encourages the hope that Maximilian will be permitted to depart the country in safety. With the assurance of his safety public interest in him will cease. The old question will then arise, are the Mexicans capable of governing themselves, or will political feuds and revolutions continue to distract the country as of old. This is the one important question in which our country has a deep interest. Under Juarez they have succeeded in driving out Maximilian and the French, but the bad management and extravagant expenditure of the Emperor, together with the known hostility of the United States, did quite as much toward the destruction of the Empire as the military skill of Juarez. The experiment of governing a naturally turbulent and deplorably ignorant people will prove a much more difficult task, and one in which we have very grave doubts as to his success. The effort, however, will be made, and time alone will determine with what degree of success. In the meantime our territories bordering on Mexico are being provided with permanent State governments, and are gradually increasing in population and prosperity. If Juarez succeeds in establishing a permanent government, and thereby raising his country to prosperity, we will be fully prepared to reap the fruits of commercial intercourse with a country among the richest in the world in natural resources and all the elements of wealth and prosperity. If he fails, we will be prepared to fulfil what seems to be generally conceded to be our destiny, by stepping in and taking possession of the country, either by the invitation of her own people, or in the interest, and at the demand of advancing civilization. We confidently predict that before the close of the present century, poor, distracted Mexico will have ceased to be the object of a world-wide sympathy, and will be on the highway to an enviable prosperity, either under the government of her own people, or in the hands of the "Universal Yankee."

Co-operative labor associations are now the order of the day, in all the larger towns and cities of the country. It is the outgrowth of the eight-hour movement and seems likely to result in substantial benefit to the laboring classes. The benefit to be derived however will not be in the lessening of the hours of labor which the eight-hour movement aimed at, but in securing to the laborer a larger share of the profits of his own labor. In this, as in all other efforts to ameliorate the condition of the laboring classes, intelligence and industry will still regulate the rate of compensation for labor. Thrift and comfort will still mark the intelligent, economical and industrious laborer and elevate him and his in the social scale, while degradation, poverty and want will ever dog the footsteps of the prodigal, the idle and the ignorant and drag them and theirs to lower depths of poverty and shame.

We, by some unaccountable oversight neglected to notice the consolidation, several weeks ago of the two Republican papers of Adams County, under the title of the *Star* and *Sentinel*. It comes to us now very much improved in size and appearance, being a large eight column paper, the largest in this Congressional district. The editorial corps consists of Robt. G. Harper Esq., one of the oldest editors in the State, Hon. Ed. McPherson, clerk of the national House of Representatives, D. A. Buehler Esq., all men of known ability, and will compare favorably with that of the best country papers in the State. We predict for it under the new regime a most successful career, and expect to see it do yeoman's service for the Republican cause in the sixteenth District.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.—Within the past two weeks this old and well established journal has been materially enlarged and otherwise improved, and now presents itself, without doubt, the handsomest daily newspaper published in the State. Not only its systematic and workmanlike appearance but the able manner in which it is conducted speaks volumes for the industry and enterprise of the publishers, Messrs. Penniman, Reed & Co. The large amount of information found in the news columns, together with the marked ability of the editorial department, show that neither pains nor labor are spared to make it, as it is, one of the best and most reliable newspapers in the State.

☞ Our amiable neighbor appears to be very much put out because we did not second his "Proposition" to swap a member of the Legislature for Poor Director. Next week we expect him to propose swapping a *pauper* for a member of Congress.

Washington is ornamented with dead horses and dead dogs. The dead ducks have left.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

So they have. They are "swinging around" the Southern half of the circle. Andy leads and Seward pipes.

☞ The *Gazette* says that $3000 of the Poor House deficit accrued during the administration of Messrs. Shuck and Trout. Will it please state who composed the board of Auditors at that remote period?

The Copperhead State Convention met at Harrisburg on the 11th inst., and nominated Judge Sharswood, of Philadelphia, for the Supreme bench.

MORAL AND POLITICAL GUILT.

In the discussion consequent upon the bailing of Jefferson Davis there is great danger of forgetting the important point, and of regarding him merely as a political offender, a hero invested with the dignity of misfortune. It is in the motive that we must look for the moral character of actions. Rebellion, or armed resistance to a government, is a capital legal offense. But the prosecution and punishment of any particular offender is, as in other cases, purely a question of expediency. It may often be impolitic either to try him or to execute him upon conviction. But whatever the legal guilt or fate of a rebel may be, his moral guilt and the moral character of his rebellion are entirely another matter. It is often said that success justifies a revolution. But nothing can be more false. That is merely to say that might makes right. If the American Revolution had failed, its principle would still have been perfectly just. If Davis's rebellion had succeeded, it would none the less have been the most colossal crime in history.

The moral judgment is always the really important verdict upon human affairs, and now that it has been deemed inexpedient to attempt to establish the legal guilt of Davis there is all the more reason for every one of us to remember the immeasurable guilt of the rebellion of which he was the official chief. When the rebellion began the leaders themselves, and their English and Northern sympathizers, declared that it was justified upon American principles, and that the most worshipped of Americans, George Washington, was only a rebel. But this was wholly untrue. The American principle of the right of revolution was not that any persons who for any reason were dissatisfied with a government might rightfully undertake to overthrow it by force: but that when peaceful and legal redress for undeniable injuries and oppressions was clearly hopeless, when the consequences of further endurance were plainly worse than those of redress by force, then, after solemnly reciting those oppressions to the world, and appealing to God and man for the purity of their motives, a people might rightfully invoke the decision of the sword. But just in the degree that this was justifiable a resort to force to subvert a just and wise and moderate government, lest it might become still more just and humane, was inconceivably infamous. And this was precisely the character of the rebellion. Whatever the mass of the Southern population thought, Jefferson Davis and his companions knew perfectly well what Alexander H. Stephens was not ashamed to avow, that they tried to destroy a government not because it enslaved them but because they feared that it might prevent them from enslaving others. They invoked no peaceful redress of wrongs, for there were no wrongs to remedy. They pleaded no oppression for they were themselves the rulers. Their object was the degradation of humanity, and their rebellion was therefore a crime against human nature. Considering its object, its methods, and its ghastly consequences of death, ruin, desolation, and debt, its moral enormity transcends all similar crimes. Its success would have been disastrous to civilization.

Under the forms of law, with a jury selected at random among those who had supported him, the legal guilt of Jefferson Davis would have been difficult to establish. Had he been acquitted the Government would have been convicted. Had he been convicted a pardon would have been farcical, and an execution utterly futile for any purpose but individual revenge. Since therefore, his trial was inexpedient, he should have been exiled or released without the lamentable scene at Richmond. But whatever his fate may be it is of the utmost importance that there should be no misconception because of his escaping personally unharmed. He can never escape the tribunal which judges Benedict Arnold. He will never be ranked with those who nobly dared and failed. Romance and poetry will never decorate themselves with his name. The heart and conscience of mankind will always class him among the chief moral malefactors of the world. He is not to be considered as a man whose view of the Constitution differed from ours, and who braved the gallows in order to maintain his convictions, but as one who willingly led a rebellion which slew hundreds of thousands, and overwhelmed a nation with unimaginable calamity, for no other purpose than to secure the power of absolutely enslaving other men.—*Harpers Weekly.*

FROM ALBANY.

Another Sickles Case.—A member of the State Convention Shot Dead.

Intense excitement was produced in Albany on Tuesday evening 4th inst., by the shooting of the Hon. L. Harris Hiscock, a member of the Constitutional Convention. The tragedy occured at nine P. M. at Stanwix Hall, and was committed by General G. W. Cole, of Syracuse. It appears that Hiscock was standing in the large reception room of the hotel, near the clerk's desk, in his slippers; Cole, who was sitting near by, rose and approached Hiscock, made some remark which was not distinctly overheard by those near by, and immediately thereafter drew a small pistol, and, presenting it at his head, fired—the ball entering near the right eye. Hiscock fell back senseless, the wound bleeding profusely. He expired within thirty minutes after the shooting. Cole remarked that Hiscock had been his best friend, but that while he (Cole) was in the army, where he rose to the grade of General in the cavalry service, he had outraged his wife, and added, "I have the evidence now in my pocket." He quietly awaited the coming of the police, and was conveyed to the Third District Station House. Cole is a tall, fine looking man, as was Hiscock, who was, however, larger and heavier.

At the station House, the prisoner being required to hand over everything he posessed, he delivered his pistol, &c., and declared positively that he had retained nothing; but upon being searched there was found concealed upon him a long, sharp-bladed, spring-back knife, from which it is argued he contemplated suicide. About midnight he was removed to the jail.

George W. Cole went into the army as Captian of Cavalry at the commencement of the war, served with distinction, and left the service as Brigadier General. He is a brother of Cornelius Cole, United States Senator from California. He also has a brother now acting as American Consul at Accapulco. Mr. Cole has been engaged for some time past as detective in the United States Revenue service in New York. His wife is connected with some of the most respectable families in the State. She is a half-sister of Henry D. Barto, of Tompkins, a Democratic member at large of the Constitutional Convention.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Removal of Governor Wells.—He Surrenders "Only to the Sword."—Characteristic Letter from Sheridan.

New Orleans, June 8.—At half-past nine o'clock this morning, Brevet General Forsyth, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, called at the Executive Office in Mechanics' Institute, and informed Governor Welles that he bore a written communication to him from the General commanding, which was found to be as follows:

Headquarters Fifth Military District, New Orleans, June 7.

Mr. J. Madison Wells, Ex-Governor of Louisiana—Sir:—Governor Flanders has just informed me that he made an official demand on you for the records of the office which you have heretofore held as Governor of Louisiana, and that you have declined to turn them over to him, disputing the right to remove from office by me, which right you have acknowledged and urged on me up to the time of your removal. I therefore send Brevet Brig. Gen. Forsyth, of my staff, to notify you that he is sent by me to eject you from the Governor's room forcibly, unless you consider this notification as equivalent to ejection.

[Signed] P. H. Sheridan,
Major General U. S. A.

After reading this communication, Governor Wells answered as follows:

"General Forsyth—*Sir*: I surrender the office I hold only to the sword."

The governor then called upon Judge Ryan, of the parish of Rapides, to bear witness to what he had said. Without making any response whatever. General Forsyth withdrew. The new appointee of General Sheridan, Mr. Flanders, will therefore take immediate possession of the Executive office.

About half past ten to-day, Governor Flanders, accompanied by General Forsyth, appeared at the Executive office and entered upon his duties as Governor of Louisiana. There was no ceremony whatever. He stated his efforts should be, to the best of his abilities, to promote the public good.

FROM EUROPE.

Attempted Assassination of the Czar of Russia—Coronation of Francis Joseph.

New York June 8.—The *Herald's* Paris special (by cable) says: It was the Czar of Russia whose assassination was attempted yesterday. In the Imperial carriage were the Czar, his two sons and Napoleon Third. When the royal party was being driven through the Bois de Bologne, a young man, apparently about twenty years old, fired a pistol at the Czar, or in the direction in which he sat in the carriage. It appears the pistol had been over loaded, for it exploded, wounded the hand of the assassin. It is alleged that a person standing in the crowd threw up the arm of the wretch by a promptly dealt stroke just as he discharged the pistol. He was instantly cut down, severely wounded and made prisoner by the escort. The Imperial carriage passed on without halting. The supposed murder is a Pole.

Lord Bloomfield, British Ambassador, will be present at the crowning of Francis Joseph as King of Hungary to-morrow. All powers having diplomatic relations with Austria will be represented on the occasion except America. The Emperor has made known his intention of proclaiming universal amnesty to all Austrian subjects imprisoned or who have rendered themselves liable to imprisonment by political offenses committed prior to this coronation.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Official Confirmation of the Capture of Querretero.—Trial of Surratt—Organization of City Councils.

CAPTURE OF QUERRETERO.

Washington June 10.—Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister, has official news from Juarez, confirming the capture of Maximilian, but the despatch does not state as to what is to be the fate of the ex-Emperor.

The following is the despatch:—

San Luis Potosi, May 15.—Senor Don Mathias Romero, Washington, D. C.—Dear friend:—Queretoro was taken by assault to day at 8 o'clock A. M, Maximilian, Mejia and Castillo surrendered at discretion at the Campana Hill, the last place that resisted. I congratulate you upon this important victory. Please send the inclosed to my family. Yours most truly,

Benito Juarez.

TRIAL OF SURRATT.

At half past ten o'clock Surratt was brought into court. The prisoner was handcuffed. He appeared as he did the other day, with a clean shaven face, excepting a moustache and goatee, and wears his hair long and hanging about his neck.

After being in court a few moments the handcuffs were removed and he was assigned a seat behind his counsel. Surratt's face is very pale, and he wears a careworn, troubled look, but faintly smiled occasionally as he received a nod of recognition from his friends.

After all the preliminaries had been arranged, Judge Fisher asked if counsel were ready to proceed with the trial of John H. Surratt.

Mr. Bradley: "The prisoner is ready, and has been so for weeks."

By eleven o'clock the court room was literally crowded, and every seat within the bar was occupied. Among the visitors were a large number of colored men.

District Attorney Carrington said he was happy to proceed with the trial of John H. Surratt, charged with the murder of the late President of the United States. Abraham Lincoln, on the 14th of April, 1865.

The trial may possibly be postponed for a day or two on account of an informality in the selection of jurors; but if so, it will be occasioned by the defence, and not by the prosecution. The trial is to take place in a measure under the direction of Secretary Seward. It was through his agents that Surratt was tracked, captured and brought back to this country, and at his request Judge Pierpont was retained in the case for the prosecution.

The prosecution have succeeded in obtaining unimpeachable witnesses to prove that Surratt was in this city on the day of the assassination, and all his subsequent movements, from the time of his flight on the night of the same day, have been tracked with marvellous precision. After leaving this city he fled northward, and was traced to Burlington, St. Albans, St. Lawrence and Montreal. The hotels he stopped at are known, the meals he ate, his conversations, and the veriest trifles of his doings have come to the knowledge of the prosecution. The keepers of the hotels at which he stopped in these places are now here to testify. At St. Albans, where he was on the 17th of April, and not on the 15th, as previously stated, he dropped a pocket handkerchief containing his name, and this article is now in the possession of the prosecution. Trifling link though it be in the chain of evidence against him, it is said that the defence intend to make an effort to prove that this handkerchief was dropped by a friend of Surratt's and not by the prisoner himself; but that effort will fail.

Payne, one of the executed assassins, made a confession the night before his death, in which it is said he divulged the whole plot, implicating Surratt and corroborating Weichman's testimony in every essential point. This confession was never given to the public before, but will probably be brought up on this trial. This will form another interesting chapter in the history of this terrible tragedy. It should be said, moreover, that in his confession not the slightest word is said that would show any knowledge of the President or other officers of the government of the conspiracy.

As one of the curious things connected with this queer case, I may add that a friend of one of the counsels for the defence states that the counsel in question said the other day to a gentleman connected with the prosecution: "Are you in earnest in stating that Judge Pierpont is really ready to proceed with the trial?" On being informed that Judge Pierpont was indeed prepared, the lawyer for the defence is reported to have said: "Sir, there is power behind Surratt that will not permit him to be convicted." The significance of this oracular utterance is difficult to make out. It seems to be a fact that Surratt has told his legal advisers that should he be convicted, he will inform on men high in position, and his lawyers appear to believe in the possibility of some startling disclosures.

CITY COUNCILS.

The city councils organized to-day. The lower board has appointed, by resolution, John T. Johnson, a colored man, who has been acting as barber at the capitol, their reading clerk, and also appointed a colored messenger. The board of alderman elected white men altogether for their officers, the majority being anti-Republicans.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Terrific Boiler Explosion—Loss of Life.—

A most appalling accident occurred in Philadelphia on last Friday afternoon, between five and six o'clock, by the explosion of a steamboiler in a large five story building in the rear of Sansom street, between Tenth and Eleventh. The building was reduced to a heap of ruins in less than a minute, burying from thirty to thirty five workmen.

It seems that the engine wanted packing, and yesterday afternoon several men were sent from the machine shop of Mr. William T. King, immediately opposite, to do the work. They accomplished this in about one hour and a half, and then retired. In about five minutes after the explosion occurred. The engineer had started the engine, and turned the water on to supply the boiler. This caused the explosion.

The building was a five story brick structure and substantial.

There were two boilers used to propel the machinery. Only one of them exploded; it was split from one end to the other.

The building was occupied as follows: Messrs. Geassy & Ward fancy sawyers and scroll turners, occupied the first, second, fourth and fifth stories; Messrs. Miller & Reeder occupied the third story; they were engravers of rollers for the printing of calico. In this apartment a forge was used in their business. Both these gentlemen were buried in the ruins.

Messrs. Geassy and Ward had been up stairs in the mill, and a few moments before the terriable disaster they descended. Mr. Ward went into the office, and escaped. His partner went into the cellar and was killed.

This morning the scene of the catastrophe was visited by hundreds of people. Firemen and others were at work energetically among the ruins, in search of victims of the disaster.

There are, undoubtedly, bodies under the ruins, but the iron girders, heavy planks, machinery and other debris are so jammed together that it is very difficult to work.

The origin, of course, of the disaster is unknown. Mr. Jenkins, the engineer had been employed but three days, taking the place of the regular engineer, now ill. During the forenoon he discovered that the packing around the engine required repairing and up to within five minutes of the explosion, workmen from Mr. King's establishment had been employed in doing what was necessary to the engine.

While this work was in progress steam was allowed to get low, and Mr. Jenkins asserted that a moment before the explosion the fireman, who was replenishing the fires, represented that there was but one pound of steam indicated by the guage.

The boiler was the ordinary tubular pattern, and was considered perfectly sound. So far ten dead bodies have been recovered; eight others were wounded, and eight are missing.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Gen. Schofield has commenced the removal of several civil county officials in Virginia.

A destitute lady in Baltimore has been provided with a comfortable home by her former slave.

The amount of gold in the Treasury at Washington, is 1000,891,000, of which 118,337,000 is represented by gold certificates.

It now appears that Maximilian was betrayed by Gen. Lopez for the sum of $48,000. The fallen Emperor behaved with distinguished gallantry.

A letter to Gen. Grant's headquarters from Mississippi says the registration has commenced in that State, and that the white people are registering freely.

Gen. Grant has telegraphed to General Sheridan that there is no truth in the reports that Secretary Stanton and himself censured General Sheridan for removing Gov. Wells.

General Sheridan has issued an order appointing Benjamin F. Flanders Governor of Louisiana, *vice* Thomas J. Durant, declined.

The friends of General J. W. Keifer, of Springfield, Ohio, are strongly advocating his claims to the Republican nomination for Governor.

A monument has been erected at Hummelstown, in Derry township, Dauphin county, in honor of the soldiers from that place who fell in the late war.

Judge Busteed made a speech in Montgomery, Alabama, on Wednesday night, in which he candidly indorsed the recent Republican Convention which declined to invite him to participate in its proceedings.

General Grant has accepted an invitation from the managers of the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg, to visit that town on the 20th of June. Governor Geary has also been invited, and will probably be present.

Judge Bryan, of the United States District Court at Charleston, has decided that a telegraph company is bound to exhibit a private message in evidence when required, telegrams not being within the class of privileged communications.

The Chambersburg papers announce a great revival of religion in that town. Rev. John Hunter, pastor of the Bethel, has preached every night for *twenty-two weeks*, to immense audiences, and his meeting is still progressing with unabated interest.

On sending a flag of truce with his sword to Escobedo, Maximilian told him he surrendered unconditionally, and had three favors to ask. He wished not to be insulted, but to be treated as a prisoner; that if any person was to be shot, he should be first; that if shot, his body might not be abused.

The suppression of the Mobile *Republican*, for the publication of an article inciting the freedmen to violence, appears to be a proof that the power of the military is impartially used in that city. That is precisely what we want—absolute justice in the South, without regard to color.

The committee appointed by the Senate of Peansylvania to inquire into the alleged extortionate charges of railroad companies for freight and passengers have adjourned, to meet at Pottsville on Tuesday, the 16th day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M.

The contumacious Governor of Louisiana refuses to vacate his office, or turn over the public property to his successor. As General Sheridan has charge of the whole affair, it is doubtless settled by this time, and the people's soldier will settle it only in one way.

A boy went to shoot a bird in the neighborhood of Carrolltown, Cambria county, last Saturday, but missed his aim, and shot instead a Catholic priest named McGovern. Six shots were imbedded in the reverend gentleman's leg, and a painful though not serious wound was inflicted.

A recent Alabama newspaper learns from reliable gentlemen who have recently traveled over a large portion of the State, that the wheat crop is unusually promising, and in the counties of Lee, Coosa, Elmore, Macon, Talapoosa, Randolph, and Chambers, the yield is expected to be larger than it has been for many years past.

The Attorney General is said to be still considering whether, under the reconstruction act, a military commander can remove civil officers. The very best thing that erudite lawyer can do is to consider. He will find it extremely difficult, if not dangerous, to reverse Phil Sheridan's precedents.

Advices from New Orleans show that the extension of the time for registration by General Sheridan, has caused an increased registration of white voters in that city. A short time since the colored voters exceeded the others by several thousand, but on the first of June official returns gave the colored majority at eighteen hundred.

Gen. N. B. Buford, one of the members of the commission appointed to investigate the Fort Phil Kearney massacre, in his report to the Government just made, looks upon that atrocity as the result of the violation of treaty stipulations on the part of some white men, by an attempt to locate a new route to Montana not demanded by the public interests.

A New York paper says the assassination of Mr. Hiscock, from what has already appeared, must lead to painful domestic disclosures, the effect of which will prove what so often appears, that Walter Scott understood human nature when he said, in a not dissimilar case, "the survivors have the worst of it."

A freedman lately fished up a torpedo from Stono river, below Charleston, S. C. and trying to break it open with a hatchet, it exploded, blowing him to atoms. A small piece of one arm lodged in a tree was all that was found of him. Two negroes were blown into the river and killed, and two more mortally wounded.

Judge Kelly charges the Mobile riot to Andrew Johnson, who had appointed to a post of profit there a recreant Northerner, who provoked the disturbance by inflammatory statements in the public journals days before his arrival. The riots, he said, were premeditated, and were not brought on by any words of his own.

Large numbers of German, Norwegian and Swiss immigrants, are reported to be arriving daily at New York. They push on at once to the West, and settle near friends and acquaintances who have preceded them, applying themselves mainly to agriculture. They become forthwith customers of American mechanics and manufactures.

Prominent Southern men begin to confess that if it had not been for the meddling Copperhead mischief makers of the North, reconstruction would have been a success long ago in the South. The same might with justice be said of the same men on the subject of rebellion. If it had not been for Northern Democratic demagogues, secession never would have been attempted.

The telegraph, by way of the Atlantic, informed us a few days ago that a party of Fenians had landed at Dungarvon, upon the coast of Ireland, and fell at once into the hands of the police. Where they had come from was not then known, but it is now stated that they say they came from Boston, in Massachusetts. If such is the case, the persons in question will find, what they ought to have known long before, that they were on a fool's errand. Unless the vessel in which they embarked had a very long voyage, they ought to have known before leaving this country that the Great Revolution was quashed, and its success hopeless.

Governor Orr, of South Carolina, advises the acceptance of the present plan of reconstruction as the best thing for the State. Coupled with this sensible conclusion he ventures an Utopian recommendation to the citizens of his immense State to form alliances with neither of the great political parties of the country, but to stand magnificently by themselves—advice which is harmless, however impracticable.

Ex-Mayor Withers and a number of displaced Mobile officials, are in Washington, anxiously awaiting the President's return from North Carolina. They are fully armed with documents, purporting to contain proof of their inuocence in connection with the late bloody riot in Mobile, and expect to meet with favor exoneration and reinstallment at the hands of His Excellency.

The Maryland Democratic Convention to revise the constitution, by a vote of seventy-eight to twenty-four, have struck from the bill of rights the clause declaring that slavery "shall not be permitted in this State," and substituted in its stead one declaring that slavery "shall not be re-established in this State, but having been abolished under the policy and authority of the United States, compensation in consideration thereof is due from the United States.

The long delayed sentence in the case of Sanford Conover, convicted of perjury in giving false evidence before the Judiciary Committee relative to the complicity of Jefferson Davis in the assassination plot, was brought to an end on Saturday, by the Supreme Court of the District refusing an arrest of judgment claimed under conflicting local statutes, relating to sentences in case of perjury. Conover will on Mouday. therefore be taken to the Penitentiary to serve out a term of imprisonment of five years at hard labor.

The preparations for the transfer of Russian America to the United States are going on rapidly. Russia seems determined that we shall have it, and does not require the little ceremony of the payment of the purchase money. She will convey the territory without waiting for an appropriation by Congress and will be satisfied with a mortgage upon the national honor. Mr. Seward seems equally willing to accept the bargain without further formality, and he is about to despatch a revenue cutter to Sitka to look out for the customs due upon goods which may be landed there.

Mr. Pollard late the amiable and chivalrous—southern style—editor of the Richmond *Times*, appears to have an embarrassing outset as a lecturer, even more so than his finishing out as an editor. General Schofield met the announcement of Pollard's lecture on Southern Chivalry, with an order prohibiting its delivery and at Lynchburg it was not brought forth for want of an audience, the "chivalrys" prefering the enjoyment of a tournament and ball. And we must say, we take it as a good sign of the Lynchburg people, that with the opportunity offered by four postponements, they would not go to hear Pollard's chivalry speech. They have had enough of that sort of chivalry.

Hon. Horace Maynard, in describing the two candidates for Governor of Tennessee, says: "Both were well-known citizens of Tennessee, before the war. Both were arrested and imprisoned during the war. So far they are alike—no farther. Brownlow was imprisoned for being a friend to the country; Etheridge for being an enemy. Brownlow was imprisoned by the enemies of the country; Etheridge by its friends. Jeff. Davis held Brownlow in confinement; General Thomas held Etheridge. Brownlow languished in a rebel prison; Etheridge was in the custody of the blue-coated guardians of the nation."

Another Pennsylvania Staple.—Steel is likely ere many years to become as great a staple of our State, as coal, iron and petroleum. A few days since the Pennsylvania steel works were inaugurated near Harrisburg. Many eminent Philadelphians, railroad men, capitalists, and others interested in the enterprise, were present, and feel confident that it will be followed by the most gratifying results. The works are located on the Pennsylvania railroad, at Baldwin Station, about three miles east of Harrisburg. The steel produced is said to be remarkable for toughness. It is eminently adapted for rails. Those manufactured from it have been shown, by careful experimdnt, to wear twenty four times as long as iron rails, while they cost but twice as much. There are from twenty eight to thirty five men employed. Common Pennsylvania pig iron is used in the manufacture of the steel by the Bessemer process. The iron is prepared by being broken in the ordinary way when required for smelting. It is broken by hand, and then conducted to the cupolas by means of hydraulic elevators. The process is simply that of decarbonizing molten iron, by means of compressed air blast and after adding a per centage of carbon, producing refined ingots of steel. The importance of this enterprise will be appreciated when we state that last year our American railroad companies bought in Europe three million dollars' worth of steel rails, and seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, worth of locomotive tires. These rails and tires were made out of ore and fuel far inferior to that of which our State has millions of tons lying in her mountains awaiting development.—*Philadelphia Evening Star.*

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All kinds of Blinds and Shutters,

Brackets and Scrolls sawed to order, Wood-Mouldings of every description always on hand, Turning Newell Posts, Balisters, &c.

Being situated on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal it is convenient for shipping to any part of the State. The Senior Partner being a practical Architect and Builder will furnish Plans, Specifications and Detail Drawing for all kinds of buildings.

Orders for work solicited and promptly filled.

April 26:3m.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE
Nov 2, 1866

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantatin Bitters sold in one year is something startling They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters sell as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain alwost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. Chas. Fosyeh, 429 Broad St. Phila.

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of Demas Barnes & Co., New York.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

Aque De Magnolia.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin, is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons' celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggist

What Did It?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

Heimstreet's inimitble Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the aborbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the Hair. Heimstreet's *is not a dye*, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful Hair Dressing. Price 50 cents and $1 Sold by all dealers.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

Lyon's Extract of Pure Jamaica Ginger—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Miorbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere at 50 cts. per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

July 20, 1866:ow:1y

BEDFORD
CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES.

R. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.,

Having removed to Schaffer's Row, Juliana St., three doors North of Lewis' Drug Store, we are prepared to show our friends and customers the finest stock of goods in our line ever brought to Bedford. In

READY-MADE CLOTHING

we have everything that can be asked for, 40 per cent lower than last year. COATS, PANTS, VESTS and SUITS of every description.

DRY GOODS,

CALICOS, MUSLINS, DELAINES, GINGHAMS, &c., &c.

NOTIONS.—Latest style Paper and Linen Collars for Ladies and Gents, Neckties, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs. The best and cheapest Hosiery in town. Skirt Braids, latest styles Skeletons and best quality.

OUR CASSIMERES

will attract the particular attention of lovers of good, fashionable and cheap goods. In Hats we have a line superior in manufacture to any ever brought to Bedford, as well as all leading and standard styles. Gentlemen would do well to examine our stock. In Straw Goods we have the latest styles for gentlemens' wear at greatly reduced prices. These are also direct from the manufacturer and can be sold very low. Also, Shakers of all sizes.

☞ CALL, EVERYBODY, and see for yourself.

☞ NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS. ☜

TERMS—Cash or Produce.

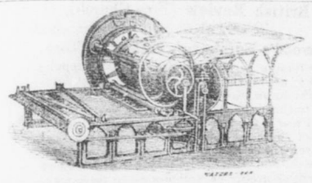
R. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.

NOTICE—Having changed my business relations I desire to close all accounts at once, either by note or cash. Those indebted will please take notice, and act accordingly.

May10:3m. R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale the Farm on which he lives, between Bedford and "The Springs," containing 145 ACRES of Limestone land; 100 acres in cultivation, the rest excellent Timber. Improvements are the Mansion, built in 1860, containing ten rooms; a tenant-house, barn, carriage-house, ice-house, wood-shed, smoke-house, spring-house, &c. Also a never-failing spring of best soft water, with running pump at barn and mansion; several hundred chcice young bearing fruit trees; three h

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1867.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—George Mardorff.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael Wertz, Michael S. Ritchey and David Howsare. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—Samuel Beckley, D. R. Anderson and Michael Diehl. *Steward*—Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—David Evans, James Mattingly and John D. Lucas.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—O. E. Shannon.
Assistant Burgess—Philip Huzzard.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—Samuel Waters.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. A. V. Schenck.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

☞ Straw and Fur Hats at Berkstresser's.

FLOUR has declined from one to three dollars per barrel in the East. Our dealers hereabouts do not seem to be aware of the fact, and are still demanding the old figures.

ANY person desiring a Scholarship of the Quaker City College, Philadelphia, one of the best Business Colleges in the United States, can be supplied, on reasonable terms, by applying to us.-tf.

☞ Fine Linen Clothing at Berkstresser's.

THE Republican Convention of Blair county unanimously instructed its District Conferees to support Mr. Louis W. Hall for reelection to the State Senate. Mr. McCalmont was renominated for assembly.

WANTED—Two or three more able-bodied idlers to help prop our neighbor's sign post. It is required that they dresswell, do nothing, and be able to take a drink gracefully. No others need apply.

☞ Cloth Coats & Pants at Berkstresser's.

☞ Messrs. Nathan McMullin, George Stiffler, Charles Rea, and Alex. Agnew "took" 873 very fine trout from the mountain streams of the Alleghany one day last week. So report the parties but *we* did'nt see any of the trout. Hollidaysburg *Standard* may put the *italics*.

THE gratifying depression in the bread-stuff market still continues, and all the consumers of the staff of life will be glad to hear it. A few months more, and it seems probable that the people will have cheap bread and plenty of it; for as the prospect of the speculative dealers grows darker and darker, the promise of a bountiful harvest increases.

☞ Cheapest Casimeres at Berkstresser's.

☞ It is said the demand for the "Gum Roller" Grain Drills or Seeders will be greater this year than ever before. No *sensible* farmer will do without a drill, and since the great secret of raising wheat is *sowing early*, any farmer too stingy or thriftless to buy, and who each year depends on his neighbors for a drill, ought either to change his tactics or hunt a new occupation.

"*Own your drill and sow early.*"

☞ A couple of traveling doctors have been in town for a day or two past, relieving the credulous and simple of their loose cash. When will the people learn the folly of expending their money on every travelling ignoramus that comes along, with assurance enough to write M. D. to his name, instead of going for advice to the regular resident physicians, whom they know?

☞ Berkstresser & Co. keep on Juliana st.

JUNE days have brought us more sunshine, and clear bright days now cheer the farmer's heart, and fields of waving grain give promise of an abundant harvest near at hand. The season, however, is nearly two weeks later than usual; strawberries, which we usually have about the 10th, will not be ripe for at least a week yet, and other fruits and vegetables show the same backwardness. Of roses, the glory of June, the buds only show themselves as yet.

A FEW days ago a kind hearted citizen of the borough (probably a member of the society for the prevention of cruelty to dumb animals) apparently much concerned for the safety of the men engaged in stoning the gutters on Penn and Bedford streets, suggested to us the propriety of just hinting to the City Fathers that, on warm days particularly, it would be prudent to employ a few additional hands to hold umbrellas over the workmen in order to prevent danger from sunstroke, which is likely to be induced by the excessive industry with which the work is prosecuted. We hope no time will be lost, but that measures will at once be adopted for the prevention of any such dire calamity as sunstroke resulting from overexertion on the part of the workmen.

DARING BURGLARIES.—The hotel of Joseph Cessna, in Harrison township, was entered on the night of the 6th inst., by some person or persons unknown, and a sum of money, in the neighborhood of $200, taken therefrom. There were several persons stopping at the house at the time, among them Mr. Simon Carney, who had his pocket book containing $135 or more taken from under his pillow. All of the rest lost to a greater or less extent. The till in the bar room was broken open and the change, amounting to some $20, taken out. After having completely ransacked the house, the spring house was visited, and a feast made on the pies, cakes, milk, &c. Several empty pocket books were found in the spring house and a Confederate ten dollar note and a penknife, taken from the pocket of one of the parties in the house, were stuck against the door, showing that the booty had been overhauled here. No clue is had to the perpetrators. From the fact that no one in the house was aroused during the time of the robbery, it is supposed that chloroform was administered to the sleepers.

—On the night of the 4th the store of W. W. Laney, in Cumberland Valley township was broken open, and a considerable quantity of goods carried off. As in the above case, a feast was held in a spring house near by, and such as could not be used destroyed and no clue left as to who the rascals were. Thieving seems to be in the rage in the country just now, and we would warn the people to keep a sharp eye on all strange characters that may be found hanging around their premises:

—On Saturday night the spring house of Mr. John Davidson was "gone through with" to the amount of sundry articles in the shape of pies, bread, butter, &c. "Pies an'-things" seem to be common property just now, and we would advise folks to keep a lock on their spring houses and cellars in consequence.

BEDFORD COUNTY MEN ABROAD.—We clip from the *Daily Journal of Commerce*, Kansas City, Mo., the following:

"*Improvement—A Paper Mill.*"—Messrs. Householder & Schell, of Bedford county, Pa., yesterday purchased forty acres of land from Mrs. Constantia Gibson, for the purpose of erecting ar extensive paper mill. The land lies two miles from the Levee, and has a splendid spring of water on it. These gentlemen are from Pennsylvania, and are men of ample means and superior business qualifications. It is their intention to put up a large establishment, and employ a great number of operatives. They came here first. Then went to Leavenworth, St. Joseph, Atchison, Omaha and Lawrence, to prospect, and finally came back, and selected Kansas City as the field for their operations. We congratulate the gentlemen on the soundness of their choice. Mr. Householder has been State Senator for several years in Pennsylvania, and Mr. Schell is a brother of Schell, lumber dealer in this city."

The friends of the gentlemen above named will be pleased to learn that they are wide awake in their western home. The company consists of Hon. G. W. Householder, J. H. Schell, D. F. Beegle and Samuel D. Williams, all wide awake energetic business men, whose names are a sufficient guarantee that whatever they undertake will be prosecuted with vigor. The paper business has been a most profitable one for some years past, and we have no doubt the gentlemen above named will find their investment a paying one. For high moral character, indomitable energy, intelligence, and perseverence in whatever they undertake we can commend them wherever they may turn up, confident that they will always acquit themselves with credit. For their success in their present enterprise they have the best wishes of all who have had the pleasure of their acquaintance in their old homes.

MARTINSBURG TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—"JOHANNAS" furnishes us with the following account of the proceedings of the Quarterly Convention of the Good Templars, held in Martinsburg, Blair County, on the 21st and 22d of May:

"The Convention met at 2 o'clock, P. M., of the 21st, and was called to order by Bro. J. W. Schwartz, W. C. T.

The following officers were then announced: W. V. T.—Sister Mary E. Aschom, 183; W. A. S.—Sister M. J. Kennedy, 133; W. T.—S. McCartney, 209; W. F. S.—Sister Carrie Johnson, 189; W. C.—J. A. Woodcock, Woodberry; P. W. C. T.—P. W. Hoover, 131; W. M.—R. W. Berkstresser, 148; W. D. M.—Sister Mary Miller, 85; W. I. G.—C. B. Tipton, 197; W. R. H. S.—Sister Gorgie Deal, 131; W. L. H. S.—Sister Amanda Davis, Johnstown.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by the Business Committee, taken up severally, discussed and adopted:

WHEREAS, The Order of Good Templars is organized for the special purpose of advancing the interests of Temperance in all legitimate ways, and the success of our cause requires the suppression of the liquor traffic by legal enactments, *Therefore*, Be it.

Resolved, That we are contending with the greatest evil that now exists in our country, an evil that has for its support the long established customs of society, the selfishness and cupidity of a large class of our citizens, and the insatiable appetites of the unhappy victims of Intemperance.

Resolved, That we deem it of the utmost importance that special efforts be made by all our Lodges to bring the subject of Total Abstinence to the attention of Sabbath School Superintendents and Teachers, and request them to co-operate with us in securing the pledges of the children under their charge to a life of Total Abstinence.

Resolved, That as Good Templars and worthy citizens, as well as members of the several Lodges here represented, we pledge ourselves to labor for the suppression of intemperance, manfully, wisely, and energetically, in any sphere in which God in His providence may appoint us to work.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to all the Lodges in this District, total abstinence from all medicine commonly called "bitters," as the least hurtful, by chemical analysis, contains nine per cent. of Alcohol.

Resolved, That as Good Templars we will never cease our efforts to bring about such legislation as will sweep the monster iniquity from our land.

Resolved, That PROHIBITION shall be the motto of our banner.

The exercises of the evening were particularly interesting and entertaining. Bro. J. H. Keatley, who was, by previous arrangement, the speaker for the evening, addressed the large and attentive audience with credit to himself and great honor to the organization. The order should be proud of so able and so bold a defender of the noble cause. No better appreciation of his worth could be given than a hearty support, from all our Lodges, of his ably conducted paper—the *Leader*. The music by the Glee Club, led by Bro. Schwartz, was the finest we have ever listened to.

WEDNESDAY.—The following, from the Business Committee, was adopted:

WHEREAS, It is a palpable, although a painful truth, that professing Christians do not give this subject the attention which, in our opinion, they should, and which is required of them, both in the Bible and the discipline of the Churches, *Therefore*, Be it

Resolved, That we recommend to the subordinate Lodges throughout the District, the appointment of a committee of two Brothers and three Sisters, whose duty it shall be to call on members of churches, and earnestly request them to become members of our beloved order.

The afternoon was principally taken up by the reports from the various Lodges represented. Hopewell Lodge was, by resolution, declared the banner Lodge until superceded.

Johnstown, Cambria county, was fixed as the next place of meeting—time, 2nd Tuesday in August, next.

The following was then passed:

Resolved, That each Lodge be requested to send a list of the names of delegates and visitors to the W. S., of next Convention, at least two weeks before the time of meeting, and that all the delegates and visitors take with them regalia.

After the customary resolutions at the breaking up of Conventions, the Convention adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.—The large audience was very ably addressed by Rev. Moorehead of Martinsburg, and Rev. Guiwn of Williamsburg.

Notwithstanding the weather was very unpleasant, a goodly number of delegates were present and we shall ever remember, with pleasant thoughts, the kindness of the inhabitants of the goodly Borough and "ye *Cozies*" in general.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HOPEWELL, BEDFORD CO., PA., June 3d, 1867.

Messrs. Editors—It affords me much pleasure to say to you in relation to your inquiry in regard to the success of our experiment in making coke metal at this place, that it has been a perfect success, as far as demonstrating beyond the shadow of a doubt, that we have all the requisite material herd for the successful manufacturing of pig metal with coke. The only difficulty we encountered was the want of sufficient *blast*—as it takes a much stronger blast to smelt iron with coke than charcoal. It appears to have been a *mooted* question up to this time as to whether the coal in the Broad Top coal region would make a coke suitable for the manufacture of pig metal. But now, I am happy to say, all doubts of that kind may be safely laid aside, and the position assumed, that we have a valley here, that in mineral wealth and natural advantages for the manufacturing of iron, is second to no other locality in our State, a fact that the capitalists of this great manufacturing State will not long remain ignorant of. The great mistake that was made in the early development of this region, was the fact everything else but *coal lands* were lost sight of, instead of the pioneers of this valley securing a proportionate amount of iron ore lands with their coal lands, which would have rendered them independent, in the event of a stagnation in the coal trade, having the facilities at home for the consumption of their raw material, which would enable them to ship the manufactured article to market and still be able to realize a handsome profit. I venture the prediction that within five years you will be surprised at the progress that will have been made in this valley. All that, in my opinion, appears to be necessary is the capital and enterprise to convert this entire valley into a busy scene of industry and prosperity.

Very truly yours,
JOHN F. LOWRY.

A CARD FROM HON. THADDEUS STEVENS—*A Request.*

LANCASTER May 23, 1867.

To the Chairmen of the County Committees and the Assessors of the Townships of the Counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, Somerset, Perry, Cumberland and York.

Gentlemen:

As I am about to prosecute the claims for confiscation at the next session of Congress, if I should be permitted to appear there, I desire to ascertain certain facts. Will you aid me in procuring them in a small part of our own state? Invite returns from all the people in each township of the amount of property which the rebel raiders or the armies of the so called "Confederate States" destroyed or appropriated to their own use during their several incursions into Pennsylvania, and hand the same to the Assessors of the different townships who are requested to return the aggregate for each township to the Chairmen of the respective parties of the different counties. May I here ask that the various newpapers of the counties above named, publish this notice for a few weeks in aid of the object specified as I intend to press the payment of the damages done to loyal men, out of the confiscated property of the conquered belligerent. I desire each and every person who resided in the above named counties to make out a list of the amount of all property of which he was despoiled by the rebel raiders or the rebel Government, and return the same to the assessors of his township, who, I hope will forward the same to to the Chairmen of the County Committees of each party, who I hope will take the trouble to aggregate the same and return it to me. I desire a fair valuation to be placed on all the property, whether personal property abstracted, or real property destroyed, except Caledonia Iron works in the County of Franklin, which will not be appraised as no remuneration is claimed for it. This may seem to be asking our friends to take considerable trouble, but as a small part of the labor only falls to each person it will be found light. I hope it may finally prove profitable to the injured people.

Yours, THADDEUS STEVENS.

P. S. Were it not presumptuous in me. I would invite all the loyal men of all the states who have been plundered by rebel raiders or confiscated by the Confederate States or either of them, to form associations and furnish statistics, such as are above solicited. Claims so imperatively just, must be finally allowed and paid, but the funds to pay the same will certainly be raised nowhere except out of the fines and confiscations of the richer and more atrocious malefactors. Feeble as my powers are, if I had five years more added to my life, I should not doubt but that this would become an accomplished fact. Such justice urged by a determined will, though feeble intellect, cannot fail.

If I should be denied that extension of life, Providence will raise up to the work, some younger and abler man to whom these facts would be of great assistance. I trust it will not be supposed that I have abandoned the determination to procure small homesteads for the freedmen, to be furnished by the rebel masters whom they conquered at our request. Homesteads earned by the late slaves and annexed to their master's estates. Let them now be severed by partition.

All the Newspapers in the several counties named are respectfully requested to publish this article. 3t

ANNOUNCEMENT.

EDITORS INQUIRER: Please announce WM. KARNS, of Hopewell township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

MANY CITIZENS.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—There is rather more inquiry for flour, and holders are firmer in their views; sales of 700 bbls. to home consumers at $8@9 for superfine, and $11@13 for Penn'a and Ohio. Wheat very quiet; in the absence of sales we quote Penn'a red at $2 50@2 60, and California at $2 90@3. Rye has again declined; sales of 500 bushels Penn'a at $1 50. Corn quiet at firmer rates; sales of 3,500 bus. yellow afloat at $1 14@1 15, and $1 11@1 12 in the cars and from store. Oats are not in much demand; sales of 2,000 bus. at 75@76c, decline. Provisions quiet but firm.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Flour is steady, with sales of 6,000 bbls. State at $8 00@11,-50, Ohio $11 25@13 25, Western $8 00@13 00, and Southern $10 50@11 50. Wheat is quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and declining; sales of 29,000 bushels mixed Western at $1 05@1 08. Oats dull; State, 80c; Western, 78@79c. Other breadstuff dull. Provisions dull. Pork heavy and lower; new mess at $22 20@22 25.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. W. G. Ferguson, at the residence of the bride's father, June 4th, Mr. JOHN FELTON to Miss NANCY ESHELMAN, all of Bedford county.

On the 5th inst., at the residence of Capt. Wm. States, by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. MICHAEL OTT and Miss SOPHIA STATES, all of Bloody Run.

DIED

In Union township, Bedford Co. on the 9th inst., Mr. FREDERICK STIFFLER, aged 83 years, 1 month and 6 days.

FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC,

Easily verified by examination, which we respectfully invite.

1. We have the largest establishment for the manufacture and sale of Clothing in Philadelphia, extending through from 518 Market street to 511 Minor street, and occupied exclusively by ourselves.

2. Our building, having been constructed by us for our own exclusive occupancy, and for the business to which it is entirely devoted, unites all the conveniences and appliances which have been found necessary or are desirable.

3. We have an ample cash capital, enabling us to make *all purchases for cash* and giving us a selection, at the most favorable prices, from the markets of the entire world. IN THIS PARTICULAR WE HAVE ADVANTAGES SHARED BY NO OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE. *This fact is well known to the entire business community.*

4. We sell goods for cash only, which, though it restricts our business to those prepared to purchase in that way, enables us to give them such advantages as no house doing a different business can possibly offer.

5. A business experience of a quarter of a century has informed us fully of the wants of the public and of the best way to meet them.

6. We employ the best and most experienced Cutters and Workmen in making up our goods—the style, fit and make of which are unsurpassed.

7. All persons, whatever may be their physical peculiarities (unless deformed), can be accurately fitted at once from our stock, in most cases better than by goods made to order, and at prices 25 to 50 *per cent. lower.*

8. Our business is large and constantly increasing, enabling us to keep the largest, best assorted and most complete stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, to which large daily additions are made of fresh goods, replacing those sold.

9. For reasons already enumerated, we can and do sell at prices *guaranteed in all cases lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

10. All goods when offered for sale are represented to be exactly what they are.

11. When buyers are, for any reason, dissatisfied with a purchase made, if reported within a reasonable time, we pledge ourselves, by exchange, refunding of money or otherwise, to give full satisfaction in every case, and request that all such may be reported to us for adjustment.

HALF WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. | BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL 518 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia.

AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

May 17-3m.

Fever and Ague Extinguished.

Martyrs to Intermittent Fever, a word with you. The responsibility for your suffering rests upon yourselves. Just as surely as you shake to-day, or will shake to-morrow, HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS will extinguish the disease under which you labor. Had you taken this genial tonic as a preventive, you would have no need of it as a cure, for it renders the system impervious to all miasmatic fevers. But since you neglected the precaution, rid yourselves without delay of the complaint by resorting to the only reliable remedy. Break the chills with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, and they will return no more. This is the experience of thousands, and it will be yours. Quinine is a slow means of relief; it is nauseous to the last degree; it is more dangerous than the malady itself; in many cases it utterly fails. How different is the effect of the Bitters. Their curative action is rapid: they are agreeable to the palate; they are not only entirely harmless, but tend inevitably to strengthen the constitution and prolong life: they *never have failed*, and it is confidently assumed that they *never can fail* in any case of Fever and Ague, however inveterate in its character. To be without HOSTETTER'S BITTERS in any region infested with Intermittent or Remittent Fever is simply to reject safety and court disease.

June 7.1m

Consumption Curable by Dr. Schenck's Medicines.

To cure consumption, the system must be prepared so that the lungs will heal. To accomplish this, the stomach and liver must first be cleansed and an appetite created for good wholesome food, which by these medicines will be digested properly, and good healthy blood made; thus building up the constitution. Schenck's Mandrake Bill's cleanse the stomach of all billious or mucous accumulations; and by using the Sea Weed Tonic in connection, the appetite is restored.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is nutritious as well as medicinal, and by using the three remedies all impurities are expelled from the system, and good wholesome blood made, which will repel all disease. If patients will take these medicines according to directions, Consumption very frequently in its last stage yields readily to their action Take the pills frequently, to cleanse the liver and stomach. It does not follow that because the bowels are not costive they are not required, for sometimes in diarrhœa they are necessary. The stomach must be kept healthy, and an appetite created to allow the Pulmonic Syrup to act on the espiratory organs properly and allay any irritation. Then all that is required to perform a permanent cure is, to prevent taking cold. Exercise about the rooms as much as possible, eat all the richest food—fat meat, game, and, in fact, anything the appetite craves; but be particular and masticate well.

Nov. 9, 2nd w. ea. mo. 1 yr.

Colgate's Aromatic Vegetable Soap.

A superior **Toilet Soap,** prepared from refined **Vegetable Oils,** in combination with **Glycerine,** and especially designed for the use of **Ladies** and for the **Nuesery.** Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivalled. For sale by all druggists. may21:1y

LUMBER.

60,000 feet OAK, WHITE and YELLOW PINE LUMBER on hand and for sale by
J. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
june14:tf Bloody Run, Pa.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

There being some doubts as to the power of the Poor Directors, under existing laws, to build a new Poor House, and an effort to secure the requisite legislation having failed, the Duplicates for building tax have been withdrawn.
J. W. DICKERSON,
june14:2t. Att'y for Poor Directors.

IRON WATER PIPE.

HARTLEY & METZGER are now prepared to furnish all sizes of GALVANIZED IRON WATER PIPE at remarkably LOW rates. This pipe is pure, will last a *lifetime*, can be run in all directions, and is the very thing to carry that crystal spring right to your door.

Also, HYDRAULIC RAMS, FORCE PUMPS, BATH TUBS, &c. &c., furnished to order.

"BUCKEYE REAPERS."
"FARMER MOWERS."
RUSSELL REAPERS and MOWERS.

Green Castle Cradles, stacks of Scythes, Snaths, &c., and all kinds of tools for harvesting.
june14 HARTLEY & METZGER.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of the power given me in the will of JACOB BEISEL, late of St. Clair township, Bedford county, dec'd, I will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises on THURSDAY, the 11th day of July, A. D., 1867, all that certain tract of land, late the property of said deceased, situate in the said township of St. Clair, containing **209 acres,** 58 perches and allowance, with about twelve acres cleared and under fence, and the remainder well timbered with Chesnut, Locust, Red Oak and other varieties of timber. If found practicable the tract will be divided into three or four pieces, and sold to suit purchasers.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money in hand on the 1st of August, 1867, when the deed will be delivered and possession given. The remainder in two equal annual payments without interest, secured by judgment bonds.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock M. of said day.
JOHN ALDSTADT, Executor
june14:4t of Jacob Beisel, dec'd.

C. W. ASHCOM, Treasurer of Bounty Fund of Broad Top township, Bedford county, Pa., for 1865 and 1866.

DR.
To amount of duplicates of 1865 and 1866.....$13885 12

CR.
By am't paid in bank ...6767 48
" " " Jno Scott, on bond 200 00
" per centage on am't collected 546 36 7513 86

Balance due township uncollected.....$6371 37

C. W. ASHCOM, Treasurer of School Board of Broad Top township, Bedford county, Pa., for 1865 and 1866:

DR.
To am't of balance of duplicate of 1865 and duplicate of 1866 $1448 11

CR.
By am't paid out on orders per vouchers shown 2012 89
" per centage on am't paid out 40 25
$2053 14

Balance due township uncollected $2394 97

We the undersigned Auditors of Broad Top Tp., Bedford Co., Pa., have examined the Bounty and School accounts of C W. Ashcom, Treasurer of said township for 1865 and 1866, and find them as per statement.

AARON FOSTER,
JOHN B. TOBIAS,
A. H. ANDERSON,
Hopewell, Pa., June 4, 1867. Auditors.
[june14:3t]

LEWISTOWN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

REESE & SLAGLE, Pro's.

O. K. DAVIS, Sup't.

Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable and Stationary Saw Mills, Iron and Brass Castings made and fitted up for Mills, Factories, Forges, Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c. We call the attention of Tanners to our oven for burning tan under Steam Boilers.

TERMS REASONABLE. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

May 17.-6m. REESE & SLAGLE.

NEW FANCY AND MILLINERY STORE

UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION!

MRS. BORDER & CO.,

(at the store lately occupied by Mrs. Carn & Co.,) have just received the best assortment of FANCY, DRY AND MILLINERY GOODS that has ever been brought to this place, which they will sell VERY LOW FOR CASH; consisting, in part, of PERSIAN TWILLS,
WOOL DE LAINES,
PURE MOHAIR LUSTRES,
DE LAINES,
CALICOS,
MUSLINS,
WHITE COLORED CAMBRICS,
SACKING FLANNELS,
CLOTH FOR SACKS, &c.,
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHAWLS,
NOTIONS, in great variety, Kid, Beaver, Buck, Silk, Lisle and Cotton Gloves; Lamb's Wool, Merino and Cotton Hose, for Ladies and Gentlemen; Dress Buttons and Trimmings in great variety, Paper and Linen Cuffs and Collars for ladies and gents. Worsted and Cotton Broiding, Braids, Velvet Ribbons, black and bright colors, Crape Veils, and Silk Tissue for Veils; Hopkins' "Own Make" Hoop Skirts, all sizes; G. W. Laird's Bloom of Youth, for the complexion, &c.

MILLINERY GOODS OF ALL KINDS,

consisting of Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, &c. ☞ Millenery work done on short notice, in the neatest and latest styles.

☞ Call and see for yourselves before buying elsewhere. We will show our goods with pleasure free of charge. [May10 3m.]

BLOODY RUN MARBLE WORKS.

R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa., and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms. All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra charge. ap19:1y.

ABSALOM GARLICK,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
BLOODY RUN, PA.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to give satisfaction.

He also keeps on hand and for sale *WATCHES, CLOCKS,* and *JEWELRY.*

☞ Office with Dr. J. A. Mann. my4

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary upon the estate of Casper Smith, late of Harrison tp., dec'd., having been granted the undersigned, persons having claims and those indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.
GEO. W. WILLIAMS,
May 17-6t. Executor.

NEW ARRIVAL. JUST RECEIVED AT

M. C. FETTERLY'S FANCY STORE,

STRAW HATS and BONNETS,
STRAW ORNAMENTS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES and HANDKERCHIEFS,
BEAD TRIMMINGS and BUTTONS,
HOSIERY and GLOVES,
WHITE GOODS,
PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS,
BALMORALS and HOOP SKIRTS,
FANCY GOODS and NOTIONS,
LADIE'S and CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Our assortment contains all that is NEW and DESIRABLE,

Thankful for former liberal patronage, we hope to be able to merit a continuance from all our customers. Please call and see our new stock.
May 31.

THE GREAT RADICAL NEWSPAPER,

FORNEY'S PRESS.

NO COMPROMISE WITH TRAITORS!

GET THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER IN THE COUNTRY.

THE PRESS,

A first-class Double-sheet Eight-page paper, containing Forty-eight columns.

Published Every Morning, Southwest corner of SEVENTH and CHESTNUT St, Philadelphia.

TERMS:

DAILY PRESS.

$8.00 PER ANNUM.
$4.00 FOR SIX MONTHS.
$2.00 FOR THREE MONTHS.

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS.

$4.00 PER ANNUM.
$2.00 FOR SIX MONTHS.
$1.00 FOR THREE MONTHS.

THE SUNDAY PRESS.

$2.00 PER ANNUM.
$1.00 FOR SIX MONTHS.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

THE MOST VALUABLE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.

It contains items of interest to every one.

READ THE TERMS.

One copy ..... $2 00 per annum.
Five copies ..... 9 00 " "
Ten copies ..... 17 00 " "
Twenty copies ..... 33 00 " "

To the getter up of a Club of TEN or more Copies an extra copy will be given.

All orders should be addressed to
JOHN W. FORNEY,
Editor and Proprietor,
S. W. cor. Seventh and Chestnut Sts.,
May 31:4t. Philadelphia, Pa.

WATERSIDE WOOLEN FACTORY.

50,000 POUNDS OF WOOL WANTED.

The undersigned having on hand a large lot of Woolen Goods of his own manufacture, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Sattinetts, Flannels, Blankets, Coverlets, Yarns, &c., desires to exchange the same for Wool, and for that purpose will in a short time start a peddler through the country. Our former customers can rely upon it that our peddler will visit them as soon as possible.

☞ Our friends are also informed that we have torn down our old Factory and are about erecting a new one, hence we will not be able to do any custom work until Fall.
May 3d, 1867.* JOHN I. NOBLE.

WASHINGTON HOTEL BEDFORD, PA.

This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

HATCHETS.

The best and cheapest for the consumer are those manufactured by

JENKINS & TONGUE,
PHILADELPHIA.

Shingling, Lathing, Claw and Broad, made of the best cast-steel and warranted as good or better than any others made in the United States, and sold at much lower prices than any other really first-class hatchets. They are tempered by one of the firm, S. J. Tongue, who possesses a peculiar faculty that might be called

STEEL ON THE BRAIN,

Which has given his tools a great celebrity in these parts,

TRY THEM.

Nos. 33 and 35 Richmond Street; the RED cars up Third Street cross Richmond near the works.
May 24-1m.

PUBLIC SALE OF OIL STOCK.

The Directors of "The Woodberry Oil and Coal Company" will offer at public sale, at 10 o'clock A. M., of SATURDAY the 22d day of June, A. D., 1867, at the office of the Company, in Woodberry, Bedford county, Pa., THREE THOUSAND SHARES of the Capital Stock of said company. The conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.
D. F. KEAGY, Treasurer
June 7:3t of the W. O. & C. Co.

NOTICE.—An annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Matawana Mining and Exploring Company of Colorado, for the purpose of electing Seven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, in Bedford, on MONDAY, the Seventeenth day of June, 1867. L. S. HOOPES, Sec'y.
May 31:2t.

CHALYBEATE HOUSE.

NOTICE.—Persons visiting the Watering Places, will find a very desirable resort at the CHALYBEATE HOUSE, near the Chalybeate Spring, Bedford, Pa., where the undersigned is prepared to accommodate from eighty to one hundred persons. The house is new and airy, and neatly furnished. Terms moderate.

Hacks running to Mineral Springs, and Mineral Water always on hand.
May 31.3m WM. CHENOWETH.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned on the last will and testament of George Mullin, late of Napier township, Bedford county, dec'd.—that all persons indebted to said estate are notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will present them for settlement, duly authenticated.
G. S. MULLIN,
residing near Schellsburg,
A. C. MULLIN,
residing in Ebensburg,
May 24, 1867.:6t *Executors.*

THREE DOZEN MORE!!

Of those everlasting Cog Wheel Clothes Wringers, warranted to please, just received at HARTLEY & METZGER'S, who have on hand a half dozen of Gipson's Champion Ohio Clothes Washers, all that is unsold out of a 100 brought to Bedford within a year. may24.

ANOTHER VETO ON HIGH PRICES!

WHICH IS WORTHY OF NOTE.

You can save 25 per cent. by buying your goods of

GEO. R. & W. OSTER, Bedford, Pa.

They are now opening a choice variety of new and desirable STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, FANCY NOTIONS, COTTON YARNS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, Brooms, Baskets, Woodenware, &c.

Look at some of their PRICES:

Best new styles DELAINS, 22, 25 cts.
CALICOES, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 cts.
GINGHAMS, 12, 15, 20, 25 cts.
MUSLINS 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, 25 cts.
CASSIMERES 75, 85, $1.00 $1.15, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.
LADIE'S 6-4 SACKINGS, $1.75. $2.00, all wool.
DRILLINGS, Pantaloon Stuffs, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 cts.
GENTS ½ HOSE, 10, 12, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35 cts.
LADIES' HOSE, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 cts.
LADIES' SHOES as low as 90 cts.
CARPETS, 45, 60, 75, 1.25, 1.35, 1.40, 1.50.
GOOD RIO COFFEE, 25, 28; best 30 cts.
Extra Fine Oolong, Japan, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas.
SUGARS and SYRUPS, a choice assortment.
SHAD, MACKEREL and HERRING, choice fat fish.

We invite all to call and see for themselves. A busy store and inceeasing trade: a telling FACT that their low prices are popular.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified.
May 24, 1867.-3m.

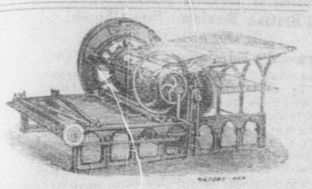
PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Samuel Armstrong, late of Snake Spring township, deceased, will sell at public outcry, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 17th day of JUNE, 1867, the following described real estate, situated in said township, to wit: All that certain TRACT OF LAND, adjoining lands of Jacob Snider, John Armstrong, Isaac Ritchey, and others, containing 137 acres and 153 perches, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, and having a good two story Stone Dwelling House, Bank Barn, and other necessary outbuildings thereon erected. Balance of tract well timbered. There is also a good SAW MILL on the property convenient to plenty of fine timber in the neighborhood. The land is well supplied with running water, and there is also an Orchard of choice fruit trees upon the premises.

TERMS.—One third in hand at confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest.

Possession given on the first of April next. Deed to be made after confirmation of sale, and judgment note or notes given for two last payments.
DANIEL R. SNYDER,
J

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1867.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—George Mardorff.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael Wertz, Michael S. Ritchey and David Howsare. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—Samuel Beckley, D. R. Anderson and Michael Diehl. *Steward*—Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—David Evans, James Mattingly and John D. Lucas.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—O. E. Shannon.
Assistant Burgess—Philip Huzzard.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—Samuel Waters.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. A. V. Schenck.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

☞ Straw and Fur Hats at Berkstresser's.

FLOUR has declined from one to three dollars per barrel in the East. Our dealers hereabouts do not seem to be aware of the fact, and are still demanding the old figures.

ANY person desiring a Scholarship of the Quaker City College, Philadelphia, one of the best Business Colleges in the United States, can be supplied, on reasonable terms, by applying to us.-tf.

☞ Fine Linen Clothing at Berkstresser's.

THE Republican Convention of Blair county unanimously instructed its District Conferees to support Mr. Louis W. Hall for re-election to the State Senate. Mr. McCalmont was renominated for assembly.

WANTED—Two or three more able-bodied idlers to help prop our neighbor's sign post. It is required that they dresswell, do nothing, and be able to take a drink gracefully. No others need apply.

☞ Cloth Coats & Pants at Berkstresser's.

☞ Messrs. Nathan McMullin, George Stiffler, Charles Rea, and Alex. Agnew "took" 873 very fine trout from the mountain streams of the Alleghany one day last week. So report the parties but *we* did'nt see any of the trout. Hollidaysburg *Standard* may put the *italics*.

THE gratifying depression in the bread-stuff market still continues, and all the consumers of the staff of life will be glad to hear it. A few months more, and it seems probable that the people will have cheap bread and plenty of it; for as the prospect of the speculative dealers grows darker and darker, the promise of a bountiful harvest increases.

☞ Cheapest Casimeres at Berkstresser's.

☞ It is said the demand for the "Gum Roller" Grain Drills or Seeders will be greater this year than ever before. No *sensible* farmer will do without a drill, and since the great secret of raising wheat is *sowing early*, any farmer too stingy or thriftless to buy, and who each year depends on his neighbors for a drill, ought either to change his tactics or hunt a new occupation.

"*Own your drill and sow early.*"

☞ A couple of traveling doctors have been in town for a day or two past, relieving the credulous and simple of their loose cash. When will the people learn the folly of expending their money on every travelling ignoramus that comes along, with assurance enough to write M. D. to his name, instead of going for advice to the regular resident physicians, whom they know?

☞ Berkstresser & Co. keep on Juliana st.

JUNE days have brought us more sunshine, and clear bright days now cheer the farmer's heart, and fields of waving grain give promise of an abundant harvest near at hand. The season, however, is nearly two weeks later than usual; strawberries, which we usually have about the 10th, will not be ripe for at least a week yet, and other fruits and vegetables show the same backwardness. Of roses, the glory of June, the buds only show themselves as yet.

A FEW days ago a kind hearted citizen of the borough (probably a member of the society for the prevention of cruelty to dumb animals) apparently much concerned for the safety of the men engaged in stoning the gutters on Penn and Bedford streets, suggested to us the propriety of just hinting to the City Fathers that, on warm days particularly, it would be prudent to employ a few additional hands to hold umbrellas over the workmen in order to prevent danger from sunstroke, which is likely to be induced by the excessive industry with which the work is prosecuted. We hope no time will be lost, but that measures will at once be adopted for the prevention of any such dire calamity as sunstroke resulting from overexertion on the part of the workmen.

DARING BURGLARIES.—The hotel of Joseph Cessna, in Harrison township, was entered on the night of the 6th inst., by some person or persons unknown, and a sum of money, in the neighborhood of $200, taken therefrom. There were several persons stopping at the house at the time, among them Mr. Simon Carney, who had his pocket book containing $135 or more taken from under his pillow. All of the rest lost to a greater or less extent. The till in the bar room was broken open and the change, amounting to some $20, taken out. After having completely ransacked the house, the spring house was visited, and a feast made on the pies, cakes, milk, &c. Several empty pocket books were found in the spring house and a Confederate ten dollar note and a penknife, taken from the pocket of one of the parties in the house, were stuck against the door, showing that the booty had been overhauled here. No clue is had to the perpetrators. From the fact that no one in the house was aroused during the time of the robbery, it is supposed that chloroform was administered to the sleepers.

—On the night of the 4th the store of W. W. Laney, in Cumberland Valley township was broken open, and a considerable quantity of goods carried off. As in the above case, a feast was held in a spring house near by, and such as could not be used destroyed and no clue left as to who the rascals were. Thieving seems to be in the rage in the country just now, and we would warn the people to keep a sharp eye on all strange characters that may be found hanging around their premises:

—On Saturday night the spring house of Mr. John Davidson was "gone through with" to the amount of sundry articles in the shape of pies, bread, butter, &c. "Pies-an'-things" seem to be common property just now, and we would advise folks to keep a lock on their spring houses and cellars in consequence.

BEDFORD COUNTY MEN ABROAD.—We clip from the *Daily Journal of Commerce*, Kansas City, Mo., the following:

"*Improvement—A Paper Mill.*—Messrs. Householder & Schell, of Bedford county, Pa., yesterday purchased forty acres of land from Mrs. Constantia Gibson, for the purpose of erecting an extensive paper mill. The land lies two miles from the Levee, and has a splendid spring of water on it. These gentlemen are from Pennsylvania, and are men of ample means and superior business qualifications. It is their intention to put up a large establishment, and employ a great number of operatives. They came here first. Then went to Leavenworth, St. Joseph, Atchison, Omaha and Lawrence, to prospect, and finally came back, and selected Kansas City as the field for their operations. We congratulate the gentlemen on the soundness of their choice. Mr. Householder has been State Senator for several years in Pennsylvania, and Mr. Schell is a brother of Schell, lumber dealer in this city."

The friends of the gentlemen above named will be pleased to learn that they are wide awake in their western home. The company consists of Hon. G. W. Householder, J. H. Schell, D. F. Beegle and Samuel D. Williams, all wide awake energetic business men, whose names are a sufficient guarantee that whatever they undertake will be prosecuted with vigor. The paper business has been a most profitable one for some years past, and we have no doubt the gentlemen above named will find their investment a paying one. For high moral character, indomitable energy, intelligence, and perseverence in whatever they undertake we can commend them wherever they may turn up, confident that they will always acquit themselves with credit. For their success in their present enterprise they have the best wishes of all who have had the pleasure of their acquaintance in their old homes.

MARTINSBURG TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—"JOHANNAS" furnishes us with the following account of the proceedings of the Quarterly Convention of the Good Templars, held in Martinsburg, Blair County, on the 21st and 22d of May:

"The Convention met at 2 o'clock, P. M., of the 21st, and was called to order by Bro. J. W. Schwartz, W. C. T.

The following officers were then announced: W. V. T.—Sister Mary E. Aschom, 183; W. A. S.—Sister M. J. Kennedy, 133; W. T.—S. McCartney, 209; W. F. S.—Sister Carrie Johnson, 189; W. C.—J. A. Woodcock, Woodberry; P. W. C. T.—P. W. Hoover, 131; W. M.—R. W. Berkstresser, 148; W. D. M.—Sister Mary Miller, 85; W. I. G.—C. B. Tipton, 197; W. R. H. S.—Sister Gorgie Deal, 131; W. L. H. S.—Sister Amanda Davis, Johnstown.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by the Business Committee, taken up severally, discussed and adopted:

WHEREAS, The Order of Good Templars is organized for the special purpose of advancing the interests of Temperance in all legitimate ways, and the success of our cause requires the suppression of the liquor traffic by legal enactments, *Therefore*, Be it.

Resolved, That we are contending with the greatest evil that now exists in our country, an evil that has for its support the long established customs of society, the selfishness and cupidity of a large class of our citizens, and the insatiable appetites of the unhappy victims of Intemperance.

Resolved, That we deem it of the utmost importance that special efforts be made by all our Lodges to bring the subject of Total Abstinence to the attention of Sabbath School Superintendents and Teachers, and request them to co-operate with us in securing the pledges of the children under their charge to a life of Total Abstinence.

Resolved, That as Good Templars and worthy citizens, as well as members of the several Lodges here represented, we pledge ourselves to labor for the suppression of intemperance, manfully, wisely, and energetically, in any sphere in which God in His providence may appoint us to work.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to all the Lodges in this District, total abstinence from all medicine commonly called "bitters," as the least hurtful, by chemical analysis, contains nine per cent. of Alcohol.

Resolved, That as Good Templars we will never cease our efforts to bring about such legislation as will sweep the monster iniquity from our land.

Resolved, That PROHIBITION shall be the motto of our banner.

The exercises of the evening were particularly interesting and entertaining. Bro. J. H. Keatley, who was, by previous arrangement, the speaker for the evening, addressed the large and attentive audience with credit to himself and great honor to the organization. The order should be proud of so able and so bold a defender of the noble cause. No better appreciation of his worth could be given than a hearty support, from all our Lodges, of his ably conducted paper—the *Leader*. The music by the Glee Club, led by Bro. Schwartz, was the finest we have ever listened to.

WEDNESDAY.—The following, from the Business Committee, was adopted:

WHEREAS, It is a palpable, although a painful truth, that professing Christians do not give this subject the attention which, in our opinion, they should, and which is required of them, both in the Bible and the discipline of the Churches, *Therefore*, Be it

Resolved, That we recommend to the subordinate Lodges throughout the District, the appointment of a committee of two Brothers and three Sisters, whose duty it shall be to call on members of churches, and earnestly request them to become members of our beloved order.

The afternoon was principally taken up by the reports from the various Lodges represented. Hopewell Lodge was, by resolution, declared the banner Lodge until superceded.

Johnstown, Cambria county, was fixed as the next place of meeting—time, 2nd Tuesday in August, next.

The following was then passed:

Resolved, That each Lodge be requested to send a list of the names of delegates and visitors to the W. S., of next Convention, at least two weeks before the time of meeting, and that all the delegates and visitors take with them regalia.

After the customary resolutions at the breaking up of Conventions, the Convention adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.—The large audience was very ably addressed by Rev. Moorehead of Martinsburg, and Rev. Guiwn of Williamsburg.

Notwithstanding the weather was very unpleasant, a goodly number of delegates were present and we shall ever remember, with pleasant thoughts, the kindness of the inhabitants of the goodly Borough and "ye *Covites*" in general.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HOPEWELL, BEDFORD CO., PA., June 3d, 1867.

Messrs. Editors—It affords me much pleasure to say to you in relation to your inquiry in regard to the success of our experiment in making coke metal at this place, that it has been a perfect success, as far as demonstrating beyond the shadow of a doubt, that we have all the requisite material herd for the successful manufacturing of pig metal with coke. The only difficulty we encountered was the want of sufficient *blast*—as it takes a much stronger blast to smelt iron with coke than charcoal. It appears to have been a *mooted* question up to this time as to whether the coal in the Broad Top coal region would make a coke suitable for the manufacture of pig metal. But now, I am happy to say, all doubts of that kind may be safely laid aside, and the position assumed, that we have a valley here, that in mineral wealth and natural advantages for the manufacturing of iron, is second to no other locality in our State, a fact that the capitalists of this great manufacturing State will not long remain ignorant of. The great mistake that was made in the early development of this region, was the fact everything else but *coal lands* were lost sight of, instead of the pioneers of this valley securing a proportionate amount of iron ore lands with their coal lands, which would have rendered them independent, in the event of a stagnation in the coal trade, having the facilities at home for the consumption of their raw material, which would enable them to ship the manufactured article to market and still be able to realize a handsome profit. I venture the prediction that within five years you will be surprised at the progress that will have been made in this valley. All that, in my opinion, appears to be necessary is the capital and enterprise to convert this entire valley into a busy scene of industry and prosperity.

Very truly yours,
JOHN F. LOWRY.

A CARD FROM HON. THADDEUS STEVENS—*A Request.*

LANCASTER May 23, 1867.

To the Chairmen of the County Committees and the Assessors of the Townships of the Counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, Somerset, Perry, Cumberland and York.

Gentlemen:

As I am about to prosecute the claims for confiscation at the next session of Congress, if I should be permitted to appear there, I desire to ascertain certain facts. Will you aid me in procuring them in a small part of our own state? Invite returns from all the people in each township of the amount of property which the rebel raiders or the armies of the so called "Confederate States" destroyed or appropriated to their own use during their several incursions into Pennsylvania, and hand the same to the Assessors of the different townships who are requested to return the aggregate for each township to the Chairmen of the respective parties of the different counties. May I here ask that the various newpapers of the counties above named, publish this notice for a few weeks in aid of the object specified as I intend to press the payment of the damages done to loyal men, out of the confiscated property of the conquered belligerent. I desire each and every person who resided in the above named counties to make out a list of the amount of all property of which he was despoiled by the rebel raiders or the rebel Government, and return the same to the assessors of his township, who, I hope will forward the same to to the Chairmen of the County Committees of each party, who I hope will take the trouble to aggregate the same and return it to me. I desire a fair valuation to be placed on all the property, whether personal property abstracted, or real property destroyed, except Caledonia Iron works in the County of Franklin, which will not be appraised as no remuneration is claimed for it. This may seem to be asking our friends to take considerable trouble, but as a small part of the labor only falls to each person it will be found light. I hope it may finally prove profitable to the injured people.

Yours, THADDEUS STEVENS.

P. S. Were it not presumptuous in me, I would invite all the loyal men of all the states who have been plundered by rebel raiders or confiscated by the Confederate States or either of them, to form associations and furnish statistics, such as are above solicited. Claims so imperatively just, must be finally allowed and paid, but the funds to pay the same will certainly be raised nowhere except out of the fines and confiscations of the richer and more atrocious malefactors. Feeble as my powers are, if I had five years more added to my life, I should not doubt but that this would become an accomplished fact. Such justice urged by a determined will, though feeble intellect, cannot fail.

If I should be denied that extension of life, Providence will raise up to the work, some younger and abler man to whom these facts would be of great assistance. I trust it will not be supposed that I have abandoned the determination to procure small homesteads for the freedmen, to be furnished by the rebel masters whom they conquered at our request. Homesteads earned by the late slaves and annexed to their master's estates. Let them now be severed by partition.

All the Newspapers in the several counties named are respectfully requested to publish this article.

Nov. 9, 2nd w. ca. mo. 1 yr. 3t

ANNOUNCEMENT.

EDITORS INQUIRER: Please announce WM. KARNS, of Hopewell township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

MANY CITIZENS.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—There is rather more inquiry for flour, and holders are firmer in their views; sales of 700 bbls. to home consumers at $8@9 for superfine, and $11@13 for Penn'a and Ohio. Wheat very quiet; in the absence of sales we quote Penn'a red at $2 50@2 60, and California at $2 90@3. Rye has again declined; sales of 500 bushels Penn'a at $1 50. Corn quiet at firmer rates; sales of 3,500 bus. yellow afloat at $1 14@1 15, and $1 11@1 12 in the cars and from store. Oats are not in much demand; sales of 2,000 bus. at 75@76c, decline. Provisions quiet but firm.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Flour is steady, with sales of 6,000 bbls. State at $8 00@11,-50, Ohio $11 25@13 25, Western $8 00@13 00, and Southern $10 50@11 50. Wheat is quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and declining; sales of 29,000 bushels mixed Western at $1 05@1 08. Oats dull; State, 80c; Western, 78@79c. Other breadstuff dull. Provisions dull. Pork heavy and lower; new mess at $22 20@22 25.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. W. G. Ferguson, at the residence of the bride's father, June 4th, Mr. JOHN FELTON to Miss NANCY ESHELMAN, all of Bedford county.

On the 5th inst., at the residence of Capt. Wm. States, by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. MICHAEL OTT and Miss SOPHIA STATES, all of Bloody Run.

DIED

In Union township, Bedford Co., on the 9th inst., Mr. FREDERICK STIFFLER, aged 83 years, 1 month and 6 days.

FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC,

Easily verified by examination, which we respectfully invite.

1. We have the largest establishment for the manufacture and sale of Clothing in Philadelphia, extending through from 518 Market street to 511 Minor street, and occupied exclusively by ourselves.

2. Our building, having been constructed by us for our own exclusive occupancy, and for the business to which it is entirely devoted, unites all the conveniences and appliances which have been found necessary or are desirable.

3. We have an ample cash capital, enabling us to make *all purchases for cash* and giving us a selection, at the most favorable prices, from the markets of the entire world. IN THIS PARTICULAR WE HAVE ADVANTAGES SHARED BY NO OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE. *This fact is well known to the entire business community.*

4. We sell goods for cash only, which, though it restricts our business to those prepared to purchase in that way, enables us to give them such advantages as no house doing a different business can possibly offer.

5. A business experience of a quarter of a century has informed us fully of the wants of the public and of the best way to meet them.

6. We employ the best and most experienced Cutters and Workmen in making up our goods—the style, fit and make of which are unsurpassed.

7. All persons, whatever may be their physical peculiarities (unless deformed), can be accurately fitted at once from our stock, in most cases better than by goods made to order, and at prices 25 to 50 *per cent. lower.*

8. Our business is large and constantly increasing, enabling us to keep the largest, best assorted and most complete stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, to which large daily additions are made of fresh goods, replacing those sold.

9. For reasons already enumerated, we can and do sell at prices *guaranteed in all cases lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

10. All goods when offered for sale are represented to be exactly what they are.

11. When buyers are, for any reason, dissatisfied with a purchase made, if reported within a reasonable time, we pledge ourselves, by exchange, refunding of money or otherwise, to give full satisfaction in every case, and request that all such may be reported to us for adjustment.

HALF WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. | BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL 518 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia.

AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

May 17-3m.

Fever and Ague Extinguished.

Martyrs to Intermittent Fever, a word with you. The responsibility for your suffering rests upon yourselves. Just as surely as you shake to-day, or will shake to-morrow, HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS will extinguish the disease under which you labor. Had you taken this genial tonic as a preventive, you would have no need of it as a cure, for it renders the system impervious to all miasmatic fevers. But since you neglected the precaution, rid yourselves without delay of the complaint by resorting to the only reliable remedy. Break the chills with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, and they will return no more. This is the experience of thousands, and it will be yours. Quinine is a slow means of relief; it is nauseous to the last degree; it is more dangerous than the malady itself; in many cases it utterly fails. How different is the effect of the Bitters. Their curative action is rapid; they are agreeable to the palate; they are not only entirely harmless, but tend inevitably to strengthen the constitution and prolong life; they *never have failed*, and it is confidently assumed that they *never can fail* in any case of Fever and Ague, however inveterate in its character. To be without HOSTETTER'S BITTERS in any region infested with Intermittent or Remittent Fever is simply to reject safety and court disease.

June 7.1m

Consumption Curable by Dr. Schenck's Medicines.

To cure consumption, the system must be prepared so that the lungs will heal. To accomplish this, the stomach and liver must first be cleansed and an appetite created for good wholesome food, which by these medicines will be digested properly, and good healthy blood made; thus building up the constitution. Schenck's Mandrake Bill's cleanse the stomach of all billious or mucous accumulations; and by using the Sea Weed Tonic in connection, the appetite is restored.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is nutritious as well as medicinal, and by using the three remedies all impurities are expelled from the system, and good wholesome blood made, which will repel all disease. If patients will take these medicines according to directions, Consumption very frequently in its last stage yields readily to their action. Take the pills frequently, to cleanse the liver and stomach. It does not follow that because the bowels are not costive they are not required, for sometimes in diarrhœa they are necessary. The stomach must be kept healthy, and an appetite created to allow the Pulmonic Syrup to act on the expiratory organs properly and allay any irritation. Then all that is required to perform a permanent cure is, to prevent taking cold. Exercise about the rooms as much as possible, eat all the richest food—fat meat, game, and, in fact, anything the appetite craves; but be particular and masticate well.

Nov. 9, 2nd w. ca. mo. 1 yr.

Colgate's Aromatic Vegetable Soap.

A superior **Toilet Soap**, prepared from refined **Vegetable Oils**, in combination with **Glycerine**, and especially designed for the use of **Ladies** and for the **Nuesery**. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivalled. For sale by all druggists. may21:1y

LUMBER.

60,000 feet OAK, WHITE and YELLOW PINE LUMBER on hand and for sale by
J. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
june14:tf Bloody Run, Pa.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

There being some doubts as to the power of the Poor Directors, under existing laws, to build a new Poor House, and an effort to secure the requisite legislation having failed, the Duplicates for building tax have been withdrawn.
J. W. DICKERSON,
june14:2t. Att'y for Poor Directors.

IRON WATER PIPE.

HARTLEY & METZGER are now prepared to furnish all sizes of GALVANIZED IRON WATER PIPE at remarkably LOW rates. This pipe is pure, will last a *lifetime*, can be run in all directions, and is the very thing to carry that crystal spring right to your door.
Also, HYDRAULIC RAMS, FORCE PUMPS, BATH TUBS, &c. &c., furnished to order.
"BUCKEYE REAPERS."
"FARMER MOWERS."
RUSSELL REAPERS and MOWERS.
Green Castle Cradles, stacks of Scythes, Snaths, &c., and all kinds of tools for harvesting.
june14 HARTLEY & METZGER.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of the power given me in the will of JACOB BEISEL, late of St. Clair township, Bedford county, dec'd, I will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises on THURSDAY, the 11th day of July, A. D., 1867, all that certain tract of land, late the property of said deceased, situate in the said township of St. Clair, containing **209 acres,** 58 perches and allowance, with about twelve acres cleared and under fence, and the remainder well timbered with Chesnut, Locust, Red Oak and other varieties of timber. If found practicable the tract will be divided into three or four pieces, and sold to suit purchasers.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money in hand on the 1st of August, 1867, when the deed will be delivered and possession given. The remainder in two equal annual payments without interest, secured by judgment bonds.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock M. of said day.
JOHN ALDSTADT, Executor
june14:4t of Jacob Beisel, dec'd.

C. W. ASHCOM, Treasurer of Bounty Fund of Broad Top township, Bedford county, Pa., for 1865 and 1866.

DR.
To amounts of duplicates of 1865 and 1866.....$13885 12

CR.
By am't paid in bank ...6767 48
" " " Jno Scott, on bond 200 00
" per centage on am't collected 546 36 7513 86

Balance due township uncollected.....$6371 37

C. W. ASHCOM, Treasurer of School Board of Broad Top township, Bedford county, Pa., for 1865 and 1866:

DR.
To am't of balance of duplicate of 1865 and duplicate of 1866 $4448 11

CR.
By am't paid out on orders per vouchers shown 2012 89
" per centage on am't paid out 40 25

$2053 14

Balance due township uncollected $2394 97

We the undersigned Auditors of Broad Top Tp., Bedford Co., Pa., have examined the Bounty and School accounts of C W. Ashcom, Treasurer of said township for 1865 and 1866, and find them as per statement.

AARON FOSTER,
JOHN B. TOBIAS,
A. H. ANDERSON,
Hopewell, Pa., June 4, 1867. Auditors.
[june14:3t]

LEWISTOWN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

REESE & SLAGLE, Pro's.

O. K. DAVIS, Sup't.

Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable and Stationary Saw Mills. Iron and Brass Castings made and fitted up for Mills, Factories, Forges, Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c. We call the attention of Tanners to our oven for burning tan under Steam Boilers.

TERMS REASONABLE. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

May 17.-6m. REESE & SLAGLE.

NEW FANCY AND MILLINERY STORE

UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION!

MRS. BORDER & CO.,

(at the store lately occupied by Mrs. Carn & Co.,) have just received the best assortment of FANCY, DRY AND MILLINERY GOODS that has ever been brought to this place, which they will sell VERY LOW FOR CASH; consisting, in part, of PERSIAN TWILLS,
WOOL DE LAINES,
PURE MOHAIR LUSTRES,
DE LAINES,
CALICOS,
MUSLINS,
WHITE COLORED CAMBRICS,
SACKING FLANNELS,
CLOTH FOR SACKS, &c.,
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHAWLS, NOTIONS, in great variety, Kid, Beaver, Buck, Silk, Lisle and Cotton Gloves; Lamb's Wool, Merino and Cotton Hose, for Ladies and Gentlemen; Dress Buttons and Trimmings in great variety, Paper and Linen Cuffs and Collars for ladies and gents. Worsted and Cotton Broiding, Braids, Velvet Ribbons, black and bright colors, Crape Veils, and Silk Tissue for Veils; Hopkins' "Own Make" Hoop Skirts, all sizes; G. W. Laird's Bloom of Youth, for the complexion, &c.
MILLINERY GOODS OF ALL KINDS,
consisting of Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, &c. ☞ Millenery work done on short notice, in the neatest and latest styles.
☞ Call and see for yourselves before buying elsewhere. We will show our goods with pleasure free of charge. [May103m.]

BLOODY RUN MARBLE WORKS.

R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa., and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms. All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra charge. ap19:1y.

ABSALOM GARLICK,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
BLOODY RUN, PA.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to give satisfaction.
He also keeps on hand and for sale *WATCHES, CLOCKS*, and *JEWELRY*.
☞ Office with Dr. J. A. Mann. my4

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary upon the estate of Casper Smith, late of Harrison tp., dec'd., having been granted the undersigned, persons having claims and those indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.
GEO. W. WILLIAMS,
May 17-6t. Executor.

NEW ARRIVAL.

JUST RECEIVED AT

M. C. FETTERLY'S FANCY STORE,

STRAW HATS and BONNETS,
STRAW ORNAMENTS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES and HANDKERCHIEFS,
BEAD TRIMMINGS and BUTTONS,
HOSIERY and GLOVES,
WHITE GOODS,
PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS,
BALMORALS and HOOP SKIRTS,
FANCY GOODS and NOTIONS,
LADIE'S and CHILDREN'S SHOES.
Our assortment contains all that is NEW and DESIRABLE,
Thankful for former liberal patronage, we hope to be able to merit a continuance from all our customers. Please call and see our new stock.
May 31.

THE GREAT RADICAL NEWSPAPER,

FORNEY'S PRESS.

NO COMPROMISE WITH TRAITORS!

GET THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER IN THE COUNTRY.

THE PRESS,

A first-class Double-sheet Eight-page paper, containing Forty-eight columns.

Published Every Morning, Southwest corner of SEVENTH and CHESTNUT St, Philadelphia.

TERMS:

DAILY PRESS.

$8.00 PER ANNUM.
$4.00 FOR SIX MONTHS.
$2.00 FOR THREE MONTHS.

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS.

$4.00 PER ANNUM.
$2.00 FOR SIX MONTHS.
$1.00 FOR THREE MONTHS.

THE SUNDAY PRESS.

$2.00 PER ANNUM.
$1.00 FOR SIX MONTHS.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

THE MOST VALUABLE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.
It contains items of interest to every one.
READ THE TERMS.

One copy	$2 00	per annum.
Five copies	9 00	" "
Ten copies	17 00	" "
Twenty copies	33 00	" "

To the getter up of a Club of TEN or more Copies an extra copy will be given.

All orders should be addressed to
JOHN W. FORNEY,
Editor and Proprietor,
S. W. cor. Seventh and Chestnut Sts.,
May 31:4t. Philadelphia, Pa.

WATERSIDE WOOLEN FACTORY.

50,000 POUNDS OF WOOL WANTED.

The undersigned having on hand a large lot of Woolen Goods of his own manufacture, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Sattinetts, Flannels, Blankets, Coverlets, Yarns, &c., desires to exchange the same for Wool, and for that purpose will in a short time start a peddler through the country. Our former customers can rely upon it that our peddler will visit them as soon as possible.

☞ Our friends are also informed that we have torn down our old Factory and are about erecting a new one, hence we will not be able to do any custom work until Fall.

May 3d, 1867.* JOHN I. NOBLE.

WASHINGTON HOTEL BEDFORD, PA.

This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.

may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

HATCHETS.

The best and cheapest for the consumer are those manufactured by

JENKINS & TONGUE,
PHILADELPHIA.

Shingling, Lathing, Claw and Broad, made of the best cast-steel and warranted as good or better than any others made in the United States, and sold at much lower prices than any other really first-class hatchets. They are tempered by one of the firm, S. J. Tongue, who possesses a peculiar faculty that might be called

STEEL ON THE BRAIN,

Which has given his tools a great celebrity in these parts.

TRY THEM.

Nos. 33 and 35 Richmond Street; the RED cars up Third Street cross Richmond near the works.
May 24-1m.

PUBLIC SALE OF OIL STOCK.

The Directors of "The Woodberry Oil and Coal Company" will offer at public sale, at 10 o'clock A. M., of SATURDAY the 22d day of June, A. D., 1867, at the office of the Company, in Woodberry, Bedford county, Pa., THREE THOUSAND SHARES of the Capital Stock of said company. The conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.
D. F. KEAGY, Treasurer
June 7:3t of the W. O. & C. Co.

NOTICE.—An annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Matawana Mining and Exploring Company of Colorado, for the purpose of electing Seven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, in Bedford, on MONDAY, the Seventeenth day of June, 1867. L. S. HOOPES, Sec'y.
May 31:2t.

CHALYBEATE HOUSE.

NOTICE.—Persons visiting the Watering Places, will find a very desirable resort at the CHALYBEATE HOUSE, near the Chalybeate Spring, Bedford, Pa., where the undersigned is prepared to accommodate from eighty to one hundred persons. The house is new and airy, and neatly furnished. Terms moderate.

Hacks running to Mineral Springs, and Mineral Water always on hand.

May 31.3m WM. CHENOWETH.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned on the last will and testament of George Mullin, late of Napier township, Bedford county, dec'd.—that all persons indebted to said estate are notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will present them for settlement, duly authenticated.

G. S. MULLIN,
residing near Schellsburg,
A. C. MULLIN,
residing in Ebensburg,
May 24, 1867.6t *Executors.*

THREE DOZEN MORE!!

Of those everlasting Cog Wheel Clothes Wringers, warranted to please, just received at HARTLEY & METZGER'S, who have on hand a half dozen of Gipson's Champion Ohio Clothes Washers, all that is unsold out of a 100 brought to Bedford within a year. may24.

ANOTHER VETO ON HIGH PRICES!

WHICH IS WORTHY OF NOTE

You can save 25 per cent. by buying your goods of

GEO. R. & W. OSTER, Bedford, Pa.

They are now opening a choice variety of new and desirable STAPLE and FANCY
DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, FANCY NOTIONS, COTTON YARNS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, TOBACCOS, CIGARS,
Brooms, Baskets, Woodenware, &c.
Look at some of their PRICES:
Best new styles DELAINS, 22, 25 cts.
CALICOES, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 cts.
GINGHAMS, 12, 15, 20, 25 cts.
MUSLINS 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, 25 cts.
CASSIMERES 75, 85, $1.00 $1.15, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.
LADIE'S 6-4 SACKINGS, $1.75. $2.00, all wool.
DRILLINGS, Pantaloon Stuffs, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 cts.
GENTS ½ HOSE, 10, 12, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35 cts.
LADIES' HOSE, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 cts.
LADIES' SHOES as low as 90 cts.
CARPETS, 45, 60, 75, 1.25, 1.35, 1.40, 1.50.
GOOD RIO COFFEE, 25, 28; best 30 cts.
Extra Fine Oolong, Japan, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas.
SUGARS and SYRUPS, a choice assortment.
SHAD, MACKEREL and HERRING, choice fat fish.

We invite all to call and see for themselves. A busy store and inceeasing trade: a telling FACT that their low prices are popular.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified.
May 24, 1867.-3m.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Samuel Armstrong, late of Snake Spring township, deceased, will sell at public outcry, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 17th day of JUNE, 1867, the following described real estate, situated in said township, to wit: All that certain TRACT OF LAND, adjoining lands of Jacob Snider, John Armstrong, Isaac Ritchey, and others, containing 137 acres and 153 perches, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, and having a good two story Stone Dwelling House, Bank Barn, and other necessary outbuildings thereon erected. Balance of tract well timbered. There is also a good SAW MILL on the property convenient to plenty of fine timber in the neighborhood. The land is well supplied with running water, and there is also an Orchard of choice fruit trees upon the premises.

TERMS.—One third in hand at confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal annual payments th

Farm, Garden & Household.

JUNE.

June is a month of severe labor, constant care, and unremitting diligence. Throughout the Northern and Middle States the advance of the season is astonishing. It bursts upon us every year with as surprising a fervor as if we had not experienced the same thing ever since we can recollect. The last of May finds the Corn, and similar crops, Sorghum and Broom corn, puny and shivering in their narrow blades, pale, and living apparently on the hope of sunshine coming by-and by. June comes, solstcial warmth infuses new new life into the plants, they unfurl their broad green banners to the warm, moist airs, and atmosphere, and soil and sunshine favor their making amends for the delay of May. Over a considerable portion of the Northern States, in fact, so far as our exchanges and correspondents inform us, the season has been over the whole country, as with us, unusually backward. A less breadth of Spring grains, especially of oats, has been sown, but on the whole the grain crops promise remarkably well. The planting of potatoes and sowing of roots have been also much delayed. April work was crowded into May, and it is no more than to be expected that May work will hinder and complicate the labors for this month. If we remember distinctly, we have before alluded to the great necessity, in successful farming, of working with *a definite plan* for each month and each day, but we venture to throw out the hint again. A plan makes all the difference between success and failure—between a thrifty, fore-handed well-to do man, and the shiftless, thrittless, work-to-death plodder, who toils on his weary days and years, almost literally "taking no thought for the morrow."

Do not over work yourselves, your wives, your sons, or your cattle. Many a farmer has spurred up his growing son to do man's work at 15, and seen the boy broken down at 20, an old man at 30, and very likely, having learned no wisdom by experience, at 40 putting his own boys through the same *time-honored* course. Feed work-cattle of all sorts in a good degree in proportion to the amount of work required of them, and they will seldom be ailing if there is steady, hard work to do, and they are not strained by extra loads or overwork.—*American Agriculturist.*

SURFACE MANURING.

We confess that we cherish the belief that surface manuring is the way to manure. Every farmer aims to enrich his farm. Let us tell him in a few plain words how to do it, and then, after reading this plan, let him think over his past experience in farming and see if it does not corroborate what is said here.

Apply manure chiefly to your tillage lands while in grass. By so doing you produce a strong, stiff sward, filled with grass roots. If these roots are of clover, so much the better. If you succeed in growing a good crop of grass on a poor soil you have done two things—made your land much better and gained a good crop. As soon, or before the soil begins to show signs of failure, plow or manure again. If you plow, you have a wealth of grass roots decaying for the food of growing crops. Re-seed before the land gets exhausted, and do it bountifully. If you scrimp and starve elsewhere, don't do it when seeding to grass. Aim to have a sward as early as possible. To accomplish this you should seed liberally. When the sward is formed you have another crop of manure to plow under. In seeding land it is better not to be confined to one kind of grass. In this manner lands may be managed for centuries without material deterioration.

As a further argument in favor of surface manuring, we mention that it is nature's way. The soil is on the top of the earth, irrigation deposits its fertilizing elements on the surface. Manure applied to the surface is acted upon by the light, heat and rains—its elements are much more slowly evolved in the earth than on the surface. Every farmer should investigate this subject and make his own conclusions.—*Western Rural.*

CARE OF FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

Want of care, on the part of farmers, in cleaning and housing implements, adds materially to the cost of their farm operations, and, of course, impairs their cash balance at the end of the year. In the report of the trial of reapers and mowers at Auburn last season, occurs this timely and suggestive passage on the carelessness of many farmers with respect to their implements:—"It is unjust to the maker, whose reputation suffers in consequence; it is unjust to the agricultural interests, because the rapid deterioration in value of the machine lessens the real economy of its use; it is unjust to the consumer, because everything that enhances the cost of production necessarily adds to the price of the product." With reference to machines and their treatment, the report continues:—"As soon as the last work is done, the journals and bearings should be wiped, and all dust moved from the exterior, and the machine should be placed under cover, in a level position, where no part is subject to strain. We are surprised that such advice should be needed, but as it clearly is, we can assure our readers that they will profit greatly by taking heed to it." When one sees valuable machines exposed to the weather for months, as they are in many instances, this rebuke of the practice cannot be regarded as untimely or impertinent.—*Farm and Fireside.*

WHAT IS PROGRESSIVE AGRICULTURE?

The New York *Observer* answers this question in a few words, but very comprehensively, as follows:

Under its influence spring up tasty and convenient dwellings, adorned with shrubs and flowers, and beautiful within with the smiles of happy wives, tidy children in the lap of thoughtful age—broad hearts and acts, as well as words of welcome. Progressive agriculture builds barns and puts gutters on them, builds stables for cattle and raises roots to feed them. It grafts wild apple trees, by the meadow with pippins or greenings; it sets out new orchards and takes care of old ones. It drains low lands, cuts down bushes, buys a mower, house tools and wagons, keeps good fences and practices soiling. It makes hens lay, chickens live, and prevents swine from rooting up meadows. Progressive agriculture keeps on hand plenty of dry fuel, and brings in the oven wood for the women. It ploughs deeply, sows plentifully, harrows evenly, and prays for the blessings of Heaven.

HARTLEY & METGER have one of the best assorted stocks of Hardware in Central Pennsylvania. [may24.

Humorous.

A wicked paragraphist thinks "stuffing" in this country developes the fair as well as the fowl.

WHY is a woman mending her stockings deformed. Because her hands are where her feet belong.

A little great man is not the meanest thing in the world. A little great man's toady is far meaner.

QUILP thinks it remarkable that, while several thousand feet are required to make one rood, a single foot, properly applied, is often sufficient to make one civil.

A MARRIED monster says he once had a most delightful dream, in which he imagined he had an angel by his side, and on waking up found it was only his wife.

MRS. PRIM did not marry her second husband because she loved the male sex, but just because he was the size of her first protector, and could wear out his old clothes.

"OFF she goes," said Mr. Smith to his spouse, as they started by the railway.

"You are wrong," said Mrs. Smith, "for this is the mail train."

A GIPSY WOMAN promised to show two young ladies their husbands, faces in a pail of water. They looked and exclaimed: "Why, we see only our own faces." "Well those faces will be your husbands, when you get married."

LORD BUCKINGHAM was once at a dinner where a Mr. Grubb was reqnired to sing. He begged to be excused, urging that he knew not what to sing. "Sing, I'd be a butterfly," suggested the nobleman.

SPURGEON often comes out with a good thing "Brethren," said he, "if God had referred the ark to a committee on Naval Affairs, it's my opinion it would not have been built yet."

AT A CONCERT recently, at the conclusion of the song, "There's a good time coming," a country farmer got up and exclaimed, "Mister you couldn't fix the date, could you?"

THE easiest way to get a living," says a vagabond poet, "is to sit on a gate and wait for good luck. In case good luck don't come along, you are no worse off than you were before."

"MARM, may I go a fishing?"

"Yes, sonny, but don't go near the water, and recollect, if you're drowned I shall skin you as sure as you are alive!"

A CORRESPONDENT wonts to know why an old maid is like a sucked orange, and then has the assurance to answer by saying, "Because neither of them is worth squeezing."

THE most remarkable case of indecision we have ever heard of, was that of a man who sat up all night, because he could not decide which to take off first, his coat or his boots.

"SAM, why am de members of Congress like de fishes?"

"I don't meddle wid de subjec', Pomp."

"Why, don't you see, dey's so fond of debate."

JOSHUA BILLINGS truthfully remarks that "trying to live on the reputation of a dead grandmother is just about as enterprising as trying to hatch out rotten eggs under a tin weathercock."

"AN" will ye be after telling what kind of a baste ye call this,' said a newly arrived Irishman, holding up a wasp between his thumb and finger.

"Och, murder! Spake quick, for he's biting me."

"HAVE you the 'Exile of Erin' here?" asked a lady, a few days since, of a clerk in a book store. "No ma'am," was the answer; 'han't got no eggs ile; we've got a prime article of bar's ile, if that'll answer.

THE old story of a schoolboy who spelled Andrew Jackson, &ru Jaxen has been over shadowed by a genius out West who wished to mark half a dozen white shirts he marked the first John Jones, and all the rest ditto.

A KISS on the forehead denotes respect and admiration; on the cheek, friendship; on the eyelids, tender sentiment; on the lips, love. The young men of our acquaintance haven't much "respect" for the young ladies.

"JENNIE," said a puritan to his daughter, who was asking consent to accompany her urgent and favorite suitor to the altar, "Jennie, it's a very solemn thing to get married." "I know it, father," replied the sensible damsel, "but it's a great deal solemner not to."

REPARTEE.—A notorious toper used to mourn about not having a regular pair of eyes—one being black and the other light hazel. "It is lucky for you," replied his friend; "for if your eyes had been *matches* your nose would have set them on fire long ago."

A poor toper, as a last resort for more drink took his Bible to pawn for liquor, but the landlady refused to take it. "Well," said he, "if she won't take my word or God's Word, it's time to give it up." And he went and signed the pledge, and kept it faithfully.

LOGICAL.—A butcher let a sailor have a shoulder of mutton on trust: but finding, in a day or two after, that he had gone to a foreign land, said "My word! but if I had known he never intended paying, I would have charged a penny a pound more for it!"

HOW UNFORTUNATE.—A worthy citizen was told that there would be an eclipse in the morning, and he anxiously inquired what time it would appear. "Half-past nine," said a companion. "Oh! what a pity," said the first, "I'll no see it, for I've tae gang awa, frae hame wi, the first train."

BREATHES there a man with soul so dead—who never to himself hath said—I will my local paper take—both for my own and family's sake?—If such there be, let him repent—and have the paper to him sent—and if he'd pass a happy winter—he in advance should pay the printer.

SHARP.—Said one student to another, whom he caught swinging a scythe most lustily in a field of stout grass, "Frank, what makes you work for a living? A fellow with your talant and abilities should not be caught engaged in hard labor. I mean to get my living by my wits." "Well, Bill, you can work with duller tools than I can," was the reply.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds, on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

SPLENDID OPENING
OF
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS
AT
FARQUHAR'S
BARGAIN STORE,
REED'S BUILDING.

CALICOES.
GOOD—12½ cts. BEST—18 cts.
MUSLINS.
BROWN—10 cts. BEST—20 cts.
BLEACHED, 10 cts. BEST, 25 cts.
DELAINES.
BEST STYLES, 25 cts.
DRESS GOODS.
ALL KINDS, very cheap. MEN'S & BOY'S
COTTONADES.
GOOD & CHEAP. A large stock of FANCY
ALL WOOL
CASSIMERES.
ASTONISHINGLY CHEAP.
BOOTS & SHOES.
MEN'S AND BOY'S HATS.
GROCERIES.
BEST COFFEE, 30 cts. BROWN SUGAR, from 10 to 15 cts. MACKEREL AND POTOMACHERRING.
QUEENSWARE
AND A GENERAL VARIETY OF
NOTIONS.
Buyers are invited to examine our stock, as we are determined to sell
CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST
J. B. FARQUHAR
May17,'67.

VALUABLE TRACTS OF
LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1 The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands of Samuel Donner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 100 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3,-tf. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

$23.000.000.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.
PENNSYLVANIA
STATE LOAN

FREE FROM ALL STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION.
Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to the nearest Bank or Banker; also by either of the undersigned,
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
April 26:6m. Bankers, Philadelphia.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.
A Journal of Agriculture, Horticulture, Literature and Art,
Published every Saturday, in quarto form, eight pages, on fine paper and new type. It is illustrated with engravings of
LIVE STOCK,
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
FARM BUILDINGS,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.
A corps of practical and well-known writers contribute regularly to its columns.
A LITERARY DEPARTMENT
Of Choice Tales, Poetry, Biography and general Miscellany, makes the *Farm and Fireside* a welcome visitor to every home in the United States.
No expense is spared to make a journal worthy the patronage of an intelligent public. It will advocate the best interests of a Rural Life.
Its Market Reports are full and Reliable.
TERMS—$2 a year, invariably in advance.
Sold at all News and Periodical Offices. Specimen copy sent to any address on receipt of 5 cents.
S. S. FOSS, Publisher,
mar15:3m No. 102 Prune street, Phil'a.

THOMAS MERWINE,
MANUFACTURER OF
CABINET WARE, &C.,
BEDFORD, PA.
The undersigned having purchased the Shop Tools, &c., of the late Wm. Stahl, dec'd, is now prepared to do all kinds of CABINET WORK in good style and at the shortest notice, at the OLD STAND in West Pitt street.
☞ Having a HEARSE, he is also prepared to furnish COFFINS and ATTEND FUNERALS.
THOMAS MERWINE.
March15 3m.

AGENTS WANTED.—$300 per month and expenses paid, Male or Female Agents, to introduce a New and Useful Invention of absolute utility in every household. Agents preferring to work on commission can earn from $20 to $50 per day. For full particulars enclose stamp, and address W. G. WILSON & Co.,
April5:3m 630 Arch St., Phila.

OYES! O YES!—The undersigned has taken out auction license, and tenders his services to all who have sales or auctions to cry. Give him a call. Post Office address, Spring Meadows, Bedford county, Penn'a.
HENRY B. MOCK.
April5:6m*

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpœnas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, May 6, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Mail. P. M.	Express A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Mail. A. M.	Xpress P. M
LE6.00	LE 7.45	Huntingdon,	AR9.10	AR4.45
6.17	8.05	McConnellstown	8.49	4.24
6.25	8.17	Pleasant Grove,	8.41	4.16
6.39	8.33	Marklesburg,	8.33	4.00
6.54	8.49	Coffee Run,	8.18	3.45
7.02	8.57	Rough & Ready	8.10	3.36
7.14	9.09	Cove,	7.59	3.24
7.18	9.13	Fisher's Summit	7.55	3.20
AR7.33	AR 9.30	Saxton,	LE7.40	LE3.05
LE7.43	LE 9.40		AR 7.30	AR2.55
8.04	10.00	Riddlesburg,	7.10	2.35
8.12	10.08	Hopewell,	7.02	2.27
8.24	10.24	Piper's Run,	6.46	2.09
8.40	10.44	Tatesville,	6.26	1.47
8.53	10.55	Bloody Run,	6.14	1.34
AR8.57	AR 10.59	Mount Dallas.	LE 6.10	LE 1.30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE7.30	LE 9.50	Saxton,	AR 7.30	AR3.00
8.05	10.05	Coalmont,	7.15	2.45
8.10	10.10	Crawford,	7.05	2.35
AR8.20	AR 10.20	Dudley,	LE 7.00	LE2.30
		Broad Top City.		

May 10:67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

HORSE DEALERS AND CATTLE TENDERS TAKE NOTICE
DR. LATOUR'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,
GOOD FOR
CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.
The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.
A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss, of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*
The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.
A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.
Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.
Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.
Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.
ap6:tf.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,
by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.
TEMPORARY SETS
inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.
TEETH FILLED
to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.
I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburgh the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3d Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.
WM. W. VAN ORMER,
Nov., 23, 1866. Dentist.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS!
Mothers, are you oppressed with anxiety for your little ones? Are your slumbers and hearts broken by their cries? Do you awake in the morning unrefreshed and apprehensive? If so, procure at once a bottle of Dr. Leons' Infant Remedy and you will have no more weary hours of watching and anxiety.
DR. LEONS' INFANT REMEDY
has stood the test of years. Thousands of nurses and mothers bear witness that it never fails to give relief if used in season. It is a mild, yet sure and speedy cure for Colic, Cramps and Windy Pains, and is invaluable for all complaints incident to Teething.
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Address all orders to
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
Nov. 16,'66:1y 137 North 3d st., Phil'a.

GLOBE WOOLEN FACTORY.—20,000 LBS. OF WOOL WANTED.—The proprietor of this well established institution returns his thanks to his numerous customers for their former patronage, and begs to assure them that he is now better prepared than ever to accommodate them. His machinery, which is abundant, is in excellent order, and he can card and spin for customers on the shortest notice, at 25 cents per pound, and he is prepared to do all kinds of manufacturing. Mr. Ulery will wait upon our former customers throughout the county and afford them an opportunity to exchange their wool for goods. At least 20,000 lbs. of good wool is anxiously desired. Please give us a call if convenient, if not, "wait for the wagon."
May 2:-3m. JOHN KEAGY.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. junel.

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.
I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.
may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

STUCKEY & HAKES,
LAW, REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
AND AUCTIONEERS.
Office on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, opposite the Court House, Kansas City, Mo.
Investigators of Titles, Taxes Paid, Rents Collected, Houses, Lots and Farming Lands bought and sold. Information in reference to places of business in the city and surrounding country cheerfully given. Business respectfully solicited
W. R. HAKES. E. B. STUCKEY.
may3:tf.

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford, Oct 26.'65.,

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr.28, 1865—zz.

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS.
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

☞ Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, and all kinds of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at the INQUIRER Job Office.

THE INQUIRER
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Bedford, Pa.
We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style
POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANK,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.
Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to
DURBORROW & LUTZ.

Attention Drafted Men!

Congress has just passed an Act refunding $300 to those drafted men who paid commutation and afterwards were drafted and who put in substitutes, or who entered the service. We will promptly attend to the COLLECTION OF CLAIMS of persons entitled to have their money refunded, and will give our special attention to the subject.
COME ONE! COME ALL!
J. W. LINGENFELTER,
M. A. POINTS. Attorneys.
March 1:3m.

March 15, 1866.
ORDERED WHEN DESIRED.
Stationery, Music & Latest Publications
FINE ASSORTMENT OF
CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED
Physicians' Prescriptions
purest quality.
DRUGS warranted to be of very
BEDFORD, PA.
J. L. LEWIS,
DRUGGIST AND STATIONER.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT
Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.
DR. LATOUR'S
WHITE OIL
Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints, Stiffness and Rheumatism.
It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.
For sale at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6tf.

J. HENRY HUTTON
WITH
SHUMWAY, CHANDLER & Co.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 221 Market street, and 210 Church street,
PHILADELPHIA.
☞ PLEASE GIVE HIM A CALL. ☜
Feb. 15, 3m.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW BLINDS
AND
SHADES.
Blinds repaired; Shades Lettered; Trimmings and Fixtures; Plain Shades of all Kinds, Picture Tassels; Cords; Bell Pulls, etc. ap19:2mo

S. S. CAMPBELL & Co.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS,
and wholesale dealers in
FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &C., &C
No. 303 Race Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Also manufacturers of all kinds of
☞ Molasses Candy & Cocoanut Work
October 26, 1yr

SILVER'S WASH POWDER.
SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.
MAKES WASHING A PASTIME
AND MONDAY A FESTIVAL
SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT.
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Chemists and Wholesale Druggists,
137 North Third street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 16, 1865.-1yr.

THE MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS
Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.
March 9: 1yr.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens
Persons desiring to use this agency can apply to us personally or by letter. july 13.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2 1866

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!
THE following kinds of
Threshing Machines,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF
P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.
The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.
ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.
The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.
ONE-HORSE MACHINES
with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.
Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.
ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.
REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.
☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.
☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.
PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.
ALSO, FOR SALE, THE
BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!
The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.
PETER H. SHIRES

GIRARD
Life Insurance Company,
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL & ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1867,
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